The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1843. No. 1786.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Collector, Sydney; Mr. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; Mr. JOHN LISCOMBE, Bathurst; Mr. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta Mr. A. W. LABTHORE, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. D. L. STILLANE, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. R DAVISON, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN M'KELLAR, Postmaster, Cassilis; Mr. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; Mr. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ALL our Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

MORETON BAY.

NOTICE.

THE *SHAMROCK* steamer will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town, on Thursday, 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

Goods for shipment to be at the Wharf, by 3 o'clock on the day of sailing.

Fares and Freights, as usual.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, February 4. 1920

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.

Steam Communication between Sydney Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf—

For GEORGE TOWN and PORT PHILLIP, on Thursday, the 16th of February, at Eight o'clock, a.m.

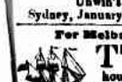
For HOBART TOWN, on Tuesday, the 7th of March, at Eight o'clock, a.m.

Further information obtained on application to

BOYD AND CO., Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

Sydney, January 18. 1815

For Melbourne, Port Phillip.



THE fine well-known brig *CHRISTINA*, hourly expected from the above port, will be despatched again in a week after arrival. For terms of freight or passage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO., Sussex-street

877

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine fast sailing schooner *TALENT*, A. 1., 160 tons, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Fianie on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO., or to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George street.

January 31. 1595

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE BRIG *EMMA*, Sproule, master, proceeds to Adelaide direct, being nearly full in cargo and passengers for that port, therefore will not put in at Port Phillip, as formerly advertised.

T. AND M. WOOLLEY.

February 3. 1826

First Ship to Port Nicholson,

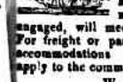
Under positive engagement to sail on the 10th instant,

THE FINE BARQUE *NEW YORK PACKET*, 269 tons, J. Gregory, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to

A. B. SPARK, Commercial Wharf.

1874

For Port Nicholson Direct.



THE fine fast-sailing ship *POSTHUMOUS*, A.1, burthen 389 tons, A. Milner, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations and carrying a Surgeon, apply to the commander on board, or

W. S. DELOITTE and Co., Miller's Point.

Goods received wharfage free. 1249

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

THE splendid new Barque *DUBLIN*, Mr. George B. Dunlam, commander, has splendid accommodations for cuddy and gun-room passengers, having room only for a few tons of goods; will be dispatched in about ten or fourteen days. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Thou's Wharf, or to

ABERCROMBIE and CO.

1679

Notice to Shippers of Wool on Hunter River, &c.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first class Ship *DUKE OF MANCHESTER*, W. S. Murray, commander, burden 369 tons, has been requested to remain at Newcastle until the 14th February, and will then return to Sydney to take on board the wool awaiting her there. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

A. B. SPARK, Commercial Wharf.

1518

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE*, 695 tons register, James Norie, commander.

This splendid ship made the quickest passage of the season; has first-rate accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers and carries a surgeon. She will positively sail on the 20th April. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street.

Sydney, February 3. 1834

NOTICE,

PASSENGERS who intend proceeding per brig *CAROLINE*, to London, are requested to settle for their passages immediately, as she sails positively on the 25th instant.

Steerage £15
Cabin 65

Apply at the Office of Isaac Simmons, George-street. 1764

SHIP *THERESA*, FOR LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE whole of the cargo being engaged, this fine vessel will positively sail on Saturday, the 19th instant. Has two poop cabins disengaged. Carries an experienced surgeon. Early application to be made to

BOYD and CO., or to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

1814

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement to H. M. Government, to sail on the 18th February.

THE new fast-sailing Bristol-built Barque *EAGLE*, A1 at Lloyds, 370 tons register, John M. Buckley, Esq., Commander. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For passage apply on board the vessel at the Circular Wharf, to Captain Buckley. For freight of Wool only, to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO., Bank Court, King-street, or to JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Charlotte-place.

1354

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FOR SIXTY BALES OF WOOL ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE *ACHILLES*, 420 tons, William Veale, commander. Apply to the Captain on board, to R. Dacre, or to

J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

N.B.—Wanted, an experienced Surgeon for the above-named vessel. 1852

For London Direct.

THE first-class fast-sailing, A.1, barque *PERSIAN*, 347 tons per register, Thomas Milnes, commander. This vessel's loading being now nearly completed, she will sail on the 15th instant. For freight, having room only for a few bales of wool, apply to the commander on board, to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street; or CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO., Jamison-street.

NOTE.—A surgeon is wanted for the above vessel; there is also still one cabin disengaged. 1920

FOR LONDON,

THE *ALFRED*, of 716 tons register, Captain W. S. Brett.

This vessel has already taken on board 635 bales of wool since she commenced loading, and the major portion of the cargo still required being engaged, she will meet with her usual despatch, and take her departure with the same punctuality as in former years.

Parties desirous of shipping by the *Alfred*, will oblige by sending their wool to the stores of the undersigned, as soon as possible; the rate of freight is five farthings per pound.

Her accommodations are of the first order, and several spacious and airy cabins are still disengaged, for which early application is requested.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.

Sydney, 4th February. 1922

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE BARQUE *EARL OF DURHAM*, A1, 400 tons, Captain Tindall, has first rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE passengers, having seven feet six inches between decks. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; to

A. GORE; or to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

1571

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *HAMLET*, 350 tons register, J. Wilson, commander. This vessel is now loading, and, the principal part of her cargo being engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL and CO.

Campbell's Wharf, January 11. 652

FOR LONDON.

THE new fast-sailing barque *BRILLIANT*, 313 tons register, Hugh King, commander, is now commenced loading, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail first week in March. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Gilchrist and Alexander, or to

1903 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE *HERALD*, to sail on the 12th of February. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to

COOPER AND HOLT.

1380

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing new British-built barque *BENARES*, James Gilkison, commander; having now three-fourths of her cargo on board, and requiring only one hundred bales wool, for freight of which apply immediately to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

1804

For Freight or Charter,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *ESSEX*, A. 1., 350 tons, Henry Oakley, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

February 6. 1917

A NEW RING.

FOR SALE, the whole, or 32-64ths of a new brig, from 130 to 140 tons.

RICHARD DAWSON.

February 4. 1907

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE, Manager.

No. 2, Church Hill.

Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of One Pound per Share will be payable to the Shareholders of this Company, at their Office, Sussex-street, on Wednesday, the 15th February.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, February 1. 1770

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the College Hall, Hyde Park, Sydney.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, February 1. 1620

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Australian Jockey Club will take place at the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at noon, to take into consideration a letter addressed to them on the subjects of the weights proposed to be carried at the coming Race Meeting, and for other business.

W. HUNTER, Honorary Secretary.

February 3. 1923

AT a General meeting of the members of the Law Library, held this second day of February, 1843, at the Library Rooms—present, George Allen, George Cooper Turner, David Chambers, William Carr, Randolph John Want, John Smith, Robert Owen, and George John Rogers,

It was resolved—

That the rules which had been prepared by the committee for the establishment of a Law Society, and which were then read, be adopted and that the Law Library should thence be merged in the New South Wales Law Society, having for its objects the promotion of good feeling and fair and honourable practice amongst the members of the profession, so as best to preserve the interests and retain the confidence of the public, in conjunction with their own just rights and privileges; the aiding in all such measures as shall best promote a cultivated understanding and propriety of conduct in articled Clerks during the period of clerkship; attending to all applications for admission, so as to guard the Court, the public, and themselves, from persons disqualified by conduct or education from being admitted to the profession, &c.; and that the present members of the Law Library become *ipso facto* the first members thereof.

That Mr. Norton be requested to act as President.

That Mr. Rogers be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

That the following gentlemen do form the present Committee:—

Robert Owen, George Allen, George Kenyon Holden, Randolph John Want, and Brent Clement Redd, Esquires; and that the President and Secretary be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

That the rules of the Society, as read, be printed and circulated.

GEORGE J. ROGERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

1889

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—Having now ascertained the result of our canvas, and that we have succeeded beyond all doubt, through the agency of our very active and efficient Committee, and other friends, in procuring the pledges of a large majority of the City constituency, and the promises of a great many more (all of which we can fully rely on), we do not deem it necessary, acting under the advice of our Committee, to prosecute our canvas any further for the present: more especially, as the election for the City cannot take place, at the soonest, until June next.

Under these circumstances, we feel it incumbent on us to return you generally, and individually, our very sincere and grateful acknowledgments, for the warm and spontaneous support which we have met with, and to assure you that, before the day of election, we shall make it a point, as far as possible, to pay our respects in person to those of our supporters to whom we have not yet had an opportunity of returning our thanks for their votes and interest in our behalf.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful, obliged, and obedient servants,
W. C. WENTWORTH,
W. BLAND.

Sydney, 4th February, 1843. 1913

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of those duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws; and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and support.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstances of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

1852

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King, and Westmoreland.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving that no Candidate has come forward to represent you in the forthcoming Legislative Council, I beg leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

For this favour, I ground my pretensions on the long experience of upwards of twenty-two years, which I have had in the pastoral and agricultural pursuits of these counties, the large stake which I hold in them and the adjoining County of Argyle, as well as my public services in those districts, which I trust are still fresh in the memory of the most of you.

My public principles are, I flatter myself, well known, I shall continue strenuously to uphold both the legitimate rights of the crown and of the people, as guaranteed by the British Constitution, and will equally oppose any encroachment on the prerogatives of the one or the rights of the other.

In the same spirit, I am prepared to advocate the full liberty of conscience, and of private judgment, in matters both of religion and politics.

I am decidedly of opinion, that an assured increase of population from the parent State, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the Colony, as well as of the British Empire. And I am therefore prepared to make every exertion to encourage and maintain Immigration. To these principles I can so far pledge myself.

But in regard to other matters which may be brought forward, I will expect that I may be allowed, after the best consideration, to exercise my own judgment, in forming which, I shall ever weigh most attentively any suggestions which may be made to me by my constituents.

I shall only further assure you, that should I obtain the high distinction of being elected your representative, I shall exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to support not only your interests, but those of the whole community, and that, in my efforts for this purpose, neither the frowns of power, nor any personal interest, shall ever induce me to swerve from the duties to which I now pledge myself.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
L. MACALISTER.

1914

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Cook and Hunter.

GENTLEMEN,—Induced by the solicitations of many valued Friends—Electors of your Counties—I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the forthcoming Legislative Council of this Colony.

In thus coming forward, I beg to say, that although I cannot boast of being an Australian by birth, I may claim to be regarded as an Australian by adoption. Having spent nearly the whole of my life (a period of forty-five years) in the Colony; for upwards of thirty of which I have been actively engaged in practical grazing and agriculture; having lent an helping hand to reclaim the once wild and inhospitable forests of Australia, to be, what they now are, well tilled and cultivated fields and pasture grounds; and having also a numerous family, sons of the soil—I think these circumstances may in some measure qualify me for the important distinction to which I now aspire; believing as I do, that no one can represent a country so truly and faithfully, as he, whose interests are in every point assimilated to those of his constituents. Should you, therefore, honour me by sending me forth as your representative in the future Council, I have determined to go there free and unpledged to any party, or to any line of policy except that which to my judgment shall appear best calculated to promote the general interests of the Colony, and particularly of those counties with which I am so intimately connected. I shall always be ready firmly and fearlessly to oppose by all lawful means, every measure of an opposite tendency: relying at all times upon the intelligent and united support of my constituents.

With respect to my political opinions, Gentlemen, I think I cannot express my sentiments more fully than in words of a valued friend—it shall be my constant aim and endeavour to promote "*The greatest happiness of the greatest number;*" and holding as I do, that there should be no political distinctions on account of religion, but that a fair field should be afforded to all, without favour to any; I shall strictly adhere to, and zealously maintain, the principle of entire religious equality.

With regard to immigration, I think that something may yet be done whereby many virtuous and industrious families may be brought to our shores from the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and I am decidedly of opinion this ought to be promoted by every possible means, and until it has been tried, and failed, (and I hold it incumbent on the colonists to make the trial), I shall oppose the introduction of an inferior race from India or elsewhere.

These, gentlemen, are my views and opinions. Should you be satisfied with them, and approve of me, I shall be most happy to represent your interests in the new Legislative Council, and shall do my best to promote our general welfare. At the same time, should you find one who possesses your confidence more fully than I do; one who is more identified with your interests than I am, and who would more zealously promote your welfare—I shall neither be sorry nor disappointed, but, on the contrary, shall gladly use my best exertions for his return as our representative.

In conclusion, I beg to say that as our electoral district is very extensive, it will require some considerable time to pay my respects to you all, and to solicit your votes personally; but I hope to have the pleasure of doing so at an early opportunity, and shall appoint a day and place in each locality to meet you, with a view more fully to explain my sentiments and views.

In the mean time, Gentlemen,
I beg to subscribe myself
Your devoted and humble servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

Richmond, February 1. 1911

To the Electors of the United Boroughs of Campbelltown, Liverpool, Windsor, and Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do feel, that in so doing, I profess not only to have the *will*, but also, to some competent extent, the *ability* within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger: you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still *deeper* interest which I feel, as an *Australian*, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In seeking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable as exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my constitutional aim will be, to promote the just interests of all, without compromising the legitimate rights of any.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and it requires but the establishment of a liberal and considerate system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow-countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the *best* boon which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian conflict.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote those interests by every just and legitimate means in my power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, as untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servant,

R. FITZGERALD.

Windsor, January 13. 768

To the Independent Electors of the County of Argyle.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apprise you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative in the Legislative Council.

I am induced to come forward to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, on the grounds—of my whole life having been passed in the Colony, and the best part it among you in this county. From my knowledge of past events I must have gained some experience, and be able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of any measures which may be brought forward affecting the interests of the Colony.

If you may think me worthy of the important trust of becoming your representative, I will pledge myself to use my best exertions to promote not your interests only, but of the Colonists generally.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BRADLEY.

Goulburn, January 9. 1839

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them; I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.

Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

To the Electors of the County of Bathurst.

GENTLEMEN,—No Candidate having hitherto appeared for the representation of your County, in the Legislative Council, I beg to solicit the honour of your confidence at the approaching election.

It may perhaps be objected to me, that I am neither resident in, nor have any immediate connexion with your County, and if any eligible Bathurst candidate had come forward, I should not have offered my pretensions. But I may be permitted to observe, that your great interests are identical with those of the colony at large; that sixteen years of my life have passed since my arrival on these shores, during which time I have not been an inattentive observer of colonial affairs; that my perfect leisure will enable me to give that close attention to your interests, which they require, and that my presence on the spot will enable me to attend every discussion that takes place in our Council.

A sincere friend to civil and religious liberty; I will never consent to any infringement in principle of the laws by which they are protected; my best efforts shall be used to promote education, to introduce strict economy in our public expenditure, to encourage and increase by all means those productions of which our country is capable, and to promote such measures as may lead to the necessary supply of labour, by the introduction of a healthy system of immigration.

I shall lose no time in waiting upon you personally. Should I succeed in obtaining the honour of becoming your representative, I will discharge the duties that will then devolve upon me, firmly, faithfully, and zealously, to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
F. W. UNWIN.

Sydney, 2nd February, 1843. 1776

To the Electors of the Counties of Murray, St. Vincent, and Auckland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the New Legislative Council.

The experience of a busy life, spent from my boyhood as a settler—an intimate acquaintance with the localities of your severa localities, with their capabilities, and their peculiar demands for legislative support—a constant residence among, and habits of daily intercourse with, the inhabitants of this extensive district, will, I should hope, enable me, if elected, to fulfil the duties which a representative owes to his constituents.

A new era is dawning upon our country. We have passed our tutelage, and are assuming the management of our own affairs. The elements of prosperity and greatness, are lying dormant in the land; and the first object of legislation should be, to arouse them into life and activity. If I have the good fortune to become your representative, I promise you that I shall devote attention, industry, and zeal, to the promotion of this object.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.

Yarrowlumla, January 13. 1141

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

The grounds upon which I venture to lay claim to this mark of your confidence, are, the fact of my having resided in the colony for the last seventeen years, and having thus had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its interests. The knowledge and experience which I have thus acquired, I shall, should you do me the honour of returning me as your Representative, employ to the best of my ability in promoting those objects most conducive to the welfare of the colony.

171 JOHN COGHILL.

To the Independent Electors of Brisbane Bligh, and Phillip.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate, to represent the counties of Bligh, Brisbane, and Phillip, at the approaching election of members for the new Legislative Council.

If I am fortunate enough to be elected by you, I pledge myself to use every exertion to promote the welfare of your districts, to the best of my power and ability.

I have the honour to be Your obedient servant,
D. C. F. SCOTT.

Bengalla, January 16. 1017

Australian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THE Brethren of the above Lodge will dine together at their Lodge Room (Brother Smith's, sign of the Saracen's Head, in King-street), on Friday, the 24th February instant, at six o'clock precisely, to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Australia, and the Establishment of the above Lodge.

Tickets may be had of the undermentioned Stewards: price one guinea each. No application will be entertained after the 21st instant.

STEWARDS.

BROTHERS:
P. N. G. George Jilbs
" William Toogood
" George Howard
P. V. G. Hercules Watt
" Robert Stewart
" Francis Ellard
" George Fleherring
" Thomas Byrne
J. C. Rupell
William Knight } of
Edward Smith } Parramatta.
James M'Roberts } of
James Cullen } Windsor.
Walter Blanchard }
By order of the N. G.

HENRY G. LATHAM, Secretary.

1657

SYDNEY RACES, APRIL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1843.

MUDGEE Town Plate of £50, for all horses, beats two miles. Entrance £6. Three entrances or no race.

Second Race.—A Maiden Plate of £30, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each for all horses that never won a given prize, beats one mile and a-half. Entrance £3 10s. Three entrances or no race.

Third Race.—A hack race of ten sovereigns, for *bona fide* hacks, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each. Second horse to receive back his subscription. Post entrance one sovereign.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH.

First Race.—Cudgegong Stakes of £10 for all horses bred in the Mudgee or Wellington Districts, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns added, beats one mile and a-half. Entrance £4. Three entrances or no race.

Second Race.—A Hurdle Race of £ , with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each added, over nine leaps, three feet six inches high, three miles. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH.

First Race.—The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added for all horses, beats two miles. Three entrances or no race. The winner of the Mudgee Town Plate to carry extra weight, at the discretion of the Stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs. Entrance £5.

Second Race.—The Settlers' Plate of £35, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added, for all horses, beats three miles. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

Third Race.—The Handicap Stakes of £20, with a subscription of two sovereigns added, for all horses beaten at this meeting, one mile and a distance, second horse to receive back his subscription. Entrance £1 10s.

Weights to be carried at this Meeting.

	st.	lbs.
2 year old	7	0
3 ditto	8	0
4 ditto	8	7
5 ditto and aged	9	0

STEWARDS.

Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lowe. Mr. Bayley.

Judge—Captain Furlong.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mr. N. P. Bayley.

No person allowed to start a horse for any of the above prizes, unless a subscriber to the amount of five sovereigns. One sovereign will qualify for the Hack Stakes.

The owner of each horse for any private match, to pay one sovereign to the race fund.

No false starts to be allowed.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

N. P. BAYLEY, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

N. B.—All persons entering horses for any of the above prizes, must do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Mudgee. The owners of horses, or persons acting for them, are requested to attend at Mr. Thompson's Inn, Mudgee, betwixt the hours of six and eight o'clock, p. m., on the Monday previous to the Races, at which time the entrances will be made known.

N. P. BAYLEY, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

1401

TEETH.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON-DENTIST, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, *from one to a complete set*, upon the beautiful system of self adhesion, without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind—and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	0	2	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel wishes to draw the special attention of his patrons to the fact of his being A REGULARLY QUALIFIED SURGEON-DENTIST, OF LEYDEN COLLEGE, from which institution he obtained his diploma in 1836 to practise in the above art. Since that period he has rendered himself intimately conversant in the various modern improvements in the surgical and mechanical branches of his profession in London, Paris, and other towns on the Continent

At home from 10, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street North. 7893

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH FARMER is happy in announcing to his friends and numerous supporters, that on Thursday next, the 9th instant, he will open those new and commodious premises opposite his present residence, and adjoining the warehouse of Messrs. Charles Appleton and Co.

J. F. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support with which he has been favoured, and feels much pleasure in being enabled to add that he shall now have it in his power to accommodate his friends in a superior manner from the extent and convenience of his new premises, which have been built purposely for him; and fitted up under his special superintendence, with an eye to comfort and despatch of business. He pledges himself to continue to pay the same prompt attention to their orders, which he flatters himself has uniformly distinguished his establishment.

J. F. has for some time past been receiving the greater part of his stock direct from London, under the most favourable circumstances, which will be apparent to all on being informed of the fact,—that he has a buyer resident in London, who had previously been engaged in this business in the Colony, and is consequently well acquainted with the description of goods best suited to the taste of the Ladies of Australia.

In fancy dresses, shawls, scarfs, bonnets, &c., &c., (his shipments being made monthly), he will always be enabled to offer a variety of the newest and most fashionable articles at the lowest possible remunerating prices; to enable him to carry out his views in giving his customers cheap goods, he purposes adopting the ready money system, which he trusts will meet with the approbation of all.

J. F. would further draw the attention of the Ladies to his October shipment of goods, just received by the *Saint George*, and renewed and marked in accordance with his new cash system, particularly for the opening of the new premises.

N.B.—Country dealers supplied as usual.

Victoria House, Pitt-street,
February 3. 1766

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HILLY, Architect and Civil Engineer, has this day removed his office from King-street, to his former residence in York-street, next door to Mr. Grey's, two doors South of King-street. Office hours from eight till five.

January 1. 1648

CARD.

DR. GLISSAN begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, more particularly the inhabitants of Chippendale, Newtown, and Surry Hills, that he has supplied with the kind solicitation of many amongst them, and taken up his residence at Chippendale, (Challenger's Buildings), where, by a scrupulous attention in the practice of the several departments of his profession, he hopes to merit their confidence and esteem.

Dr. G. will be always provided with a supply of genuine medicines, &c., &c.

Chippendale, February 1. 1672

The St. Leger Stakes, 1843.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of Fifteen

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From Auckland the 24th, and the Bay of Islands the 29th ultimo, the schooner *Shamrock*, 85 tons, Captain Daldy, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hadsley, and sixteen in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For China, yesterday, the American ship *Venice*, Captain Perrit, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Biddell, Mr. Holland, Mr. Riddle, Mr. Satore, Mr. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Galian, and Mr. Dickens.

For Honkong, the barque *Moffat*, Captain Gilbert, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Henry.

For Batavia *via* Newcastle, the schooner *Georgiana*, Captain Richardson, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Aberdeen, and Mr. Gilvery.

CLEARANCES.

For Portland Bay and Port Fairy, the barque *Socrates*, Captain Grant, in ballast.

For Port Adelaide, the brig *Dorset*, Captain Walsh, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Grainger, Mr. Toole, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Sise.

For Hobart Town *via* Newcastle, the brig *Caroline*, Captain Frazier, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 5.—*Pedlar*, 16, M'Neil, from Wollongong, with 200 bags potatoes, 50 bushels maize, 50 bushels bran, 5000 shingles; *John and Charlotte*, 92, Collins, from Newcastle, with coals; *Selina*, 40, Bradley, from Broken Bay, with 800 bushels shells, 15,000 shingles, 30 logs timber; *Isabella*, 31, Barnett, from the M'Leay, with 8000 feet cedar; *Fly*, 20, Williams, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 10,000 laths, 800 palings, 500 pieces timber, 100 posts; *Thistle*, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 20 bales wool, 60 bags corn, 30 trusses hay, &c.; *Express*, 24, Graham, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; *Traveller's Bride*, 30, Settree, from Brisbane Water, with shells; *Nautilus*, 40, Johnson, from Newcastle, with 1100 bushels grain.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 6.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Roubulla*, 15, Laverick, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

The *Shamrock* brings 15 bales of wool, 30 half-pipes of Cape wine, a quantity of maize, and sundries. The brig *Tryphena* was discharging at Auckland; she was about to take in ten tons of copper ore which had been obtained at the Barrier: she would leave for Sydney about the 10th instant. The *Catherine* was to leave the Bay of Islands for Auckland on the 30th ultimo.

The "Ruth," Cutter.—On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, as the cutter *Ruth* was coming up the harbour, on coming near Pinchgut she was caught in a brickfielder, and before the sail could be taken off her, she filled and went down. The crew took to the dingy and got safe ashore.

IMPORTS.

February 4.—*Harlequin*, schooner, 62 tons, Cooney, master, from Russell, New Zealand; 50 boxes chocolate, 1000 feet timber.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

February.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH TIDE. morn	HIGH TIDE. even
7	TUESDAY	5 17	6 43	2 54	3 18

First Quarter, Feb. 8, 36 m. past 2, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot correct law reports upon the authority of anonymous correspondents.

At present we cannot comply with our William River Correspondent's request by inserting the letters on the vine which recently appeared in the Australian.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE CITY MAGISTRACY.

Besides the amendments in the Corporation Act proposed by the Government Notice, we observe that in the Report of the Water Committee it is recommended that the maximum charge for water conducted into private houses should be raised from five shillings to ten shillings per room. A contemporary suggested, a few days ago, that whilst the Act is undergoing the discipline of correction which has been dictated by experience, it would be proper to introduce a declaratory clause for the purpose of setting at rest the moot point of the eligibility of lawyers for the municipal magistracy.

For our own part, we conceive the question of *legal* eligibility to be past all doubt. In our article of the 13th of December last, we showed by quotation that the very statute of George II. under which Attorneys were supposed to be disqualified, expressly enacted that the disqualification should not apply to boroughs or cities. We were naturally somewhat surprised, therefore, after the attention of the authorities had been thus publicly called to the true state of the law, to find that from the new batch of City Magistrates the two Aldermen Attorneys were altogether excluded, whilst the three others were honoured with the commission of the peace.

And if the lawyers were not inadmissible in *law*, we should like to know the grounds upon which it is argued that their admission would be repugnant to *expediency*. That it would be unseemly to allow them to act as Assessors on the bench of the Supreme Court, we readily concede; the more so, as this class of magisterial duties is without precedent in the municipalities of Great Britain, where the idea of substituting a couple of justices for a common jury would be repudiated as an absurd outrage on the constitution. But with this one exception (itself an exception to the rules of British jurisprudence), we are at a loss to imagine any valid reason why, whilst the lawyers of England are expressly declared by Act of Parliament to be *eligible* for the municipal magistracy, the lawyers of New South Wales should be practically declared to be *ineligible*. Are our rulers wiser than King, Lords, and Commons? Do they possess so much intellectual superiority over the imperial legislature and the imperial executive, as to feel warranted in setting up their own judgments in direct opposition to the national precedents of a hundred years' standing? Or, are the circumstances of Sydney and Melbourne so essentially dissimilar from those of London and Liverpool, that whilst attorneys may *there* act as justices without detriment to the public, their so acting *here* would bode public mischief?

The objection does not, of course, lie against our two professional Aldermen *personally*, both of them being gentlemen of unquestioned respectability and moral worth; but is confined exclusively to their position as practitioners of the law. Now, this principle of wholesale exclusion, in a community of free Britons, where the highest honours of the state are supposed to be open to all who can fairly win them, does certainly wear a very ugly aspect. It is one of the worst species of what is called "class legislation;" and Sir George Gipps is one of the last men whom we should have thought capable of tolerating it.

A very remarkable instance of the relinquishment of this principle by the supreme legislature, is furnished by the new Act of Parliament for the government of New South Wales. There is one class of professional men—ministers of religion—who are forbidden to sit in the House of Commons; and heretofore it has been the practice, we believe the uniform practice, in framing elective constitutions for the colonies, to introduce a clause containing the like inhibition from the body of representative legislators. In conformity with this usage, the Sydney Corporation Act contains a similar clause, declaring that "no person being in holy orders, or being a regular minister of any religious congregation, shall be qualified to be elected, or to be, a Councillor, Alderman, Auditor, or Assessor." Whether from accident or design we cannot undertake to say, but certain it is that our new Act of Parliament has no such clause, and says not one word upon the subject. In point of statute law, therefore, ministers of religion appear to be as eligible for our elective legislature as lawyers undoubtedly are for the municipal magistracy.

If, then, the principle of class-exclusion has begun to be relaxed by the imperial Parliament, why should it not only not be relaxed, but be drawn tighter and tighter, by the executive Government of New South Wales? If a whole class of men heretofore precluded from the office of elective legislatures throughout the British empire, have now been released from the disqualification in this part of the Queen's dominions, why should another whole class, whom the laws and usages of the mother country have uniformly admitted to the dignity of civic justices, be here deliberately shut out from that dignity? If this be a specimen of "the march of intellect" amongst the magi of Australia, all we can say is, it is a march backward. It is not rising *above* "the wisdom of our ancestors," but sinking *below* it.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have Auckland papers to June 21st., but they contain little news of importance. The Chief Justice and the Bishop had returned from their long excursion into the interior of New Zealand, highly delighted with their trip. Governor Shortland was expected to return from Port Nicholson early in the present month. There appears to have been a turn in the state of affairs at Auckland, and trade appears to be brisker than it was, and as two ships, with emigrants, were to leave England for Auckland in November, we expect that the capital will soon have a larger population than either of the Company's settlements.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Before the three Judges. In Banco.

COLLINS v. ELWIN.

This was an action for slander of the plaintiff in the way of his trade, which was tried in August last, at Sydney, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff—damages, £1000. A motion was now made on behalf of the defendant to set aside the verdict, or arrest the judgment, on several grounds, the principal of which were, misdirection on the part of the Judge, that the verdict was against evidence, and that no cause of action was sufficiently alleged on the record. The declaration contained six counts, in three of which the defendant was charged with having falsely and maliciously asserted that the plaintiff was not in partnership with one Mr. Hart, and in the remainder, with having falsely and maliciously said of certain bills which had been drawn by one Waugh, in favour of plaintiff, upon Hart, that they would not be paid. There were prefatory averments, stating in substance that the plaintiff and Hart were jointly interested in partnership in certain sawing and flour mills; that for the purpose of carrying on the trade in these mills, plaintiff had sold to Irving, Lamb, and Co., bills of exchange drawn by Waugh, in favour of plaintiff, upon Hart, in London, to the amount of £1000, and that Irving and Co. were desirous of purchasing, and plaintiff of selling, further bills of the same kind, to the amount of £1000. The words complained of were variously laid, and in consequence of their being spoken it was alleged by way of special damage, that Irving and Co. had refused to purchase the £1000, bills for which they were in treaty—that the plaintiff's solvency had become suspected and destroyed; that he had been deprived of his commission of the peace; with a general allegation that he had been injured and defamed, in his name, credit, solvency, and reputation, laying his damages at £10,000. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and a special plea traversing the existence of the partnership.

From the evidence, as reported by the Judge, it appeared that Mr. Hart had been jointly interested with the plaintiff, and was so at the time of the speaking of the words complained of, in the mills mentioned in the declaration, and also in other enterprises, entered into with the plaintiff in London, about the year 1836. No articles of partnership were shown to have existed, nor was any evidence given of a reputed partnership between the plaintiff and Hart, but it was clear from the letters of Hart that he was jointly interested with the plaintiff in the matters in question. It appeared also, from the same letters, that at the time of the defendant's leaving England for Sydney, (January, 1841), the plaintiff was indebted to Hart upwards of £5,000 for his advances in respect of their joint transactions in the colony, and that up to that time he had received neither profits nor accounts. The defendant arrived in Sydney early in July, 1841, and was immediately waited on by the plaintiff, and Mr. Waugh, the latter of whom had been sent out by Hart, in November, 1840, to act on behalf of Hart, as his accredited agent, under power of attorney. From the evidence of Mr. Waugh and Mr. Irving, it appeared that about a fortnight previous to the arrival of the defendant, Mr. Waugh had been in treaty with Irving for discounting a bill for £1000 drawn by Waugh in favour of plaintiff, upon Hart; but that in consequence of a letter received from Hart, announcing the departure of the defendant for Sydney, and referring the plaintiff to him, as his, Hart's, confidential friend, in regard to the above transaction, the negotiation was broken off, "in the hope," as Mr. Waugh said, "that Mr. Elwin's presence would render Irving's assistance unnecessary." The power of attorney, under which Waugh had acted, was not produced at the trial, nor did it appear from any part of the evidence that he had any authority to draw the bill in question. The bills mentioned in the declaration to the amount of £4000, had been drawn by Mr. Waugh or Hart, in February, 1841, and did not, as was proved, reach England until July, 1841, the period of the defendant's arrival in Sydney—and it was not until November of the same year that intelligence of their fate was received in the colony. It was matter, therefore, of uncertainty, whether those bills would be honoured or not, between those periods, viz:—from July to November, during which time several meetings took place between the plaintiff and defendant, at which also were present Mr. Irving, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Want, the attorney of the plaintiff, and Mr. Norton, the attorney of the defendant. The object of these meetings was to discuss the state of the mills, with a view to ascertain whether an advance of £1000 as requested by the plaintiff, could be beneficially made on the part of the defendant, either with a view to his own interest, or that of the concern. There was conflicting evidence as to the mode of this advance, Mr. Want asserting that the defendant had promised to make the advance of £1000 on behalf of Hart, whilst Mr. Norton stated that the defendant had only promised to recommend an advance to that amount, and to assist, by that recommendation, the discount of a bill to that amount. As a condition of this recommendation or advance, it was stipulated by the defendant, on the part of Hart, that the plaintiff should quit the concern, and make an assignment of his property to trustees, who should carry on the concern, according to certain trusts. The deed was prepared, but in consequence of the defendant's refusing to advance the £1,000, and the plaintiff being unable to get a bill discounted on Hart, without the defendant's endorsement, which was declined, the whole matter was broken off, sometime about Nov., 1841. During the various meetings connected with this negotiation, several discussions took place between defendant and Want, and defendant and Waugh, as to the liability of Hart as a partner, and as to the probability of the payments of the bills, which had been drawn by Waugh in February, 1841, in the course of which defendant asserted that Hart was no partner of Collins, and that the bills, he was sure, would not be met. On cross-examination of Waugh as to this part of the case, he admitted that defendant had said Hart was not a partner in the mercantile sense of the term, and Want also admitted a dispute taking place between him and defendant as to the existence of a partnership between Hart and plaintiff, in which they had discussed the law of the matter, and had come to different conclusions. The meetings connected with the proposed advance of one thousand pounds on the part, or on the recommendation, of defendant, formed no part of the ground of the present action: but were given in evidence by the plaintiff with a view to show the *animus* of the defendant, and in order to shew malice on his part towards the plaintiff. The words for which the present action was brought were spoken to Mr. Irving sometime in July, 1841, previous to the meeting connected with the above negotiation, and the action was not brought until June, 1842, six months after the same negotiation had been brought to a close. According to the evidence of Mr. Irving, he went to the defendant sometime in July, 1841, when the latter observed "he had sent for him (Irving) understanding he had discounted the bills drawn by Waugh in February," adding "if it is any consolation to you, I can tell you none of them will be paid." It appeared from the evidence that the defendant was not then aware of Irving's having agreed to discount another £1000 bill, but upon being told of that fact by Irving, replied "more fool you." At the same time the defendant observed that Hart was no partner of plaintiff, and it was in consequence of this conversation, as Irving deposed, that he declined purchasing the £1000 bill. He admitted afterwards, on cross-examination, that he did not decline in consequence of what defendant had said about the partnership, but in consequence of his asserting that the former bills would not be paid. General evidence was given by Mr. Irving and Waugh as to the supposed profits of the mill, which according to a calculation made by one of them, was said to be capable, when in full operation, of producing £5000 a-year profit, at the time of defendant's arrival; it was admitted by Mr. Irving that, besides the £1000 required to be advanced, it would take £2000 more to set the mills in operation. It appeared also from a statement furnished defendant by Mr. Waugh, that at the time of the former's arrival in Sydney the liabilities of the mills amounted to £16,415 19s. 4d., of which £8,924 4s. 6d. consisted of advances made by Mr. Hart, the remainder consisting of moneys borrowed on mortgage, and debts incurred on account of the concern. The latter sum included the bills drawn by Waugh in February, 1841, which appeared to have been discounted by Irving at 6 per cent., on condition that if they should be returned 50 per cent. should become payable, and also, on being further secured the amount by warrant of attorney. On cross-examination, Mr. Irving said he had no intention of enforcing the 50 per cent., but merely permitted the sum to be inserted in the warrant of attorney, at the suggestion and request of his solicitor. In November, 1841, a letter was received from Mr. Hart, stating, that though the bills were "unexpected and inconvenient," he had paid them, relying on the integrity of Waugh, and in consideration of the circumstances stated in his, Waugh's, latter, of February, advising their drawing. This letter, and a former one from Hart, referring plaintiff and Waugh to defendant, were put in and read,—which, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Governor, announcing that the plaintiff had been removed from the Commission of the Peace, in consequence of his insolvency, closed the plaintiff's case.

For the defence, it was contended that there must be a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that, admitting the words spoken to have produced the damage alleged, the defendant spoke them under circumstances which entitled them to the character of a privileged communication. It was insisted that the defendant having spoken of matters *in which he was morally interested, to a party actually interested*, he could not be rendered liable for the consequences, unless he could be shown to have been actuated by express malice. Several cases were cited at the trial in support of this view, and the general principle, as laid down in Starkie on Evidence, vol. II. p. 462, was referred to. It was also contended for the defendant, that there was no proof of the special damage laid, and that the insolvency which was attributed by the plaintiff to the speaking of the words, had in fact taken place six or seven months previously. It was further urged that the words proved had not been spoken by way of actual affirmation of a fact, but by way only of opinion, and in the course of discussion with parties who were equally capable of judging of their correctness, that it was obvious the defendant could not assert as to the mills as a *fact*, that which it was obvious to the party addressed, *he could not know as a fact*, and that, unless he spoke the words knowing them to be false, they could not be used in the false sense attributed to them in the declaration. The same argument was applied to the words about the partnership—the assertion as to that matter being, as was contended, in reference to the liability of Hart as a partner to third persons in the colony, and not as a positive assertion that plaintiff had no joint interest with Hart; and that as all this was matter of opinion, as to parts of which, it appeared, Mr. Foster, the barrister, had actually given an opinion on behalf of Irving—it could not be said that any damage accruing to plaintiff through the acts of Irving could be alleged as the fair or natural consequence of the words addressed to him on the above matters by defendant. Mr. Norton was the only witness called by defendant; his evidence related principally to the interview at his chambers, at which Irving, plaintiff, and Waugh were present. The object of that meeting, according to Mr. Norton, was to ascertain the state of the mills with a view to the expediency of a further advance on the part of Mr. Hart. Mr. Norton admitted that what passed at the meeting was correctly reported in plaintiff's letter to defendant of the 19th August, 1841. This letter was given in evidence on the part of the defendant, together with the letters of Waugh to Hart, in February, 1841, copies of which had been furnished by Mr. Waugh to defendant on his arrival, and four letters from Waugh to defendant, soliciting his advice and assistance on the part of Hart.

Mr. Waugh, in addition to the papers already sent, begs to trouble Mr. Elwin with copy of another letter of Captain Collins, of 4th July 1840, which Captain C. has sent him per this post, and which is necessary, as one of the series explanatory of the reasons for drawing the bills, the return of which under protest caused such subsequent inconvenience and heavy loss, and perplexity.

York-street, 17th July, 1841.

Hope Tavern Lodgings,
24th July 1841.

Sir,—I have written to Captain Collins since I saw you, to come here immediately and to bring the papers I have described. He cannot arrive before Tuesday morning, and in the mean time I have to request of you to read his letter, prepared to be sent off, dated 12th current, also mine of 13th February last, advising the drawing of sundry bills, these being necessary to enable you to understand our position, and to judge what ought to be done in the crisis which has now arrived, on the part of Mr. Hart.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John Waugh.

Hastings Elwin, Esq.

Sydney, 27th July, 1841.

Sir,—I left for you to-day, under cover with a note, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the mills, which I understood you required, showing also the sums drawn upon Mr. Hart, or supplied by him as a joint partner therein. Captain Collins and I called this evening in case you had been prepared to see us, but found you was from home, Captain C. has put into my hands Mr. Hart's last letter to him, dated 13th January, from which he requests me to send you the following extract, "I have made Mr. Elwin acquainted with the transactions, in which you have been engaged on our *joint* account, and he has been so kind as to promise to interest himself in all of them, and to give his best advice, I will therefore reckon, that after his interference, all your difficulties will cease, and that your operations in connexion with the mills will hereafter progress in accordance with our last expectation."

We propose therefore to wait upon you to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, to have a conference on the subject which affects Mr. Hart's interests so materially; and Captain Collins instructs me to say that as so much time has elapsed since he first waited on you without anything being done his situation does not admit of farther delay beyond to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, by which hour if the funds immediately required cannot be provided for, he shall be under the necessity of declaring the partnership with Mr. Hart dissolved, and acting entirely for himself in the future concerns of the mills, and his extrication from its present difficulties.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
John Waugh.

Hastings Elwin, Esq.

Hope Tavern, Sydney, 27th July, 1841.

Sir,—Captain Collins has joined me this morning, and having brought the documents I required, I have been enabled to frame a balance sheet, which I now enclose with the particular detail of the various properties; I have examined these valuations carefully and am satisfied of their accuracy.

I have recent newspapers to show the stir that is now making on all hands to form the harbour and township of Kiama, and a new road to the interior, and *in all these references* made to the mills as a special advantage to the district.

As Captain Collins has not a day to loose, in respect of some pressing debts, we are anxious to have a conference with you as early as possible, whenever you have looked at these documents and others left with you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John Waugh.

Hastings Elwin, Esq.

Copy letters from Mr. Waugh, attorney for Mr. Hart, to Mr. Hart.

Sydney, 13th February, 1841.

My dear Sir,—I was duly favoured with yours of the 16th April, and 19th May, enclosing duplicate thereof, in which you request me to be substitute for Mr. Ottley, in this colony, under your power of attorney to him, and to act as your representative in all transactions in which you are concerned with Captain Collins, and to place my son, under my inspection, as head clerk and book-keeper, I replied on 22nd September, accepting your proposal; and, after a visit to the mills, I sent a report upon them, of the 4th November, 1840, and a duplicate of the 11th January, 1841, all which I hope have gone to hand. In order to forward your views more effectually, I have removed, with my family, from county Argyle, and taken a small farm a few miles from the mills, that I may be there daily, if necessary. When I first saw Captain Collins, in October last, in Sydney, he was detained there trying to get pecuniary accommodations to enable him to take up some bills drawn by him on you, which had been returned under protest, with expenses—£25 per cent, of re-exchange,—which, however, he was unable to do; and so they lay over in the hands of the parties, incurring high interest. In the course of November, subsequent to my sending the letter alluded to, I received a letter from Mr. Ottley, advising the return of another bill, for £250; and handing me a copy of summons, for £161, by Blanch, ironmonger, including amount of a bill also returned (most of it being for the steam engine), written under the greatest feelings of distress, as actions were threatened for the bills over due; and, as matters stood, not only the whole property was liable to total loss, under the Sheriff's warrant of public sale, but Captain Collins himself to be incarcerated. He further stated that a new bill would be drawn on you for £250; that he had written to you praying you to accept it, and entreating me to do the same; I accordingly wrote to you to that effect on the 28th November, to which I now refer, as I alluded in it to the state of the money market in Sydney at the time; but that new draft was never made use of, as the parties holders of the first refused to take it, and insisted for cash, otherwise they would raise an action. In these circumstances I had a great deal of correspondence with Captain Collins, who wrote under feelings of the deepest anxiety, terror, and distress, and at his earnest request I came here in the first week of January, to concert with him what was to be done to save so important and lucrative a concern from absolute ruin. Mrs. Collins being then under hourly expectation of accouchement, he could not leave her, and I employed my time in calling on the principal creditors to induce them to grant some interval till money could be got, having received from him a list to which I shall afterwards refer. I generally found that they were themselves pressed hard by others, and incredible as it may appear, Bourne, an engine maker, to whom £112 was due, told me that had that sum been paid him, it would have been as useful to him as £400 in common times, the premiums for loans of cash were so enormous. I applied to Mr. Beattie, agent for a Scotch Loan Company, who said that their first sum of £50,000 was already exhausted, and that he could entertain no new applications at present. I next waited on Mr. Jamieson, Manager of the New British Loan Company: he came lately from Edinburgh, where he was Secretary of the Scottish Union Fire and Life Insurance Company, and where he knew me well, and Mr. Jallier and Walter. He requested me to put in writing what I wished done, which I did, stating the origin of my connexion with the mills, and my deep anxiety as your representative to preserve unimpaired your interest in so valuable and promising a concern, now exposed to serious injury, if not entire destruction. On seeing him again, he said he entered into my feelings, and for my sake and Mr. Jallier he was willing to do every thing in his power, but he then could do nothing, as his operations of mortgage were limited to Sydney and seven miles round; that his instructions were very precise and minute in that respect, and as to the regular annual return yielded by the property mortgaged; that he would be happy to learn I had succeeded by drawing in London or otherwise, and that he thought I should find no difficulty in discounting drafts on you for the purpose of settling existing claims on the mills. To meet the emergency as far as possible, Captain Collins, in the month of December, had directed to be advertised for sale, on the 15th January, his personal property of eight hundred acres, in a very fine range of land, called the Kangaroo Valley, in the opposite or inland side of the mills, of excellent quality, well cleared and fenced, with huts and yards for stockmen; I attended the sale, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the auctioneer, it only fetched 30s. per acre, (£1,200) although confessedly worth double the sum, or £2,400, but Captain Collins had instructed him rather to let it go at that price than lose the sale. The almost total disappearance of money in this market, having rendered this sacrifice for the object, however costly, quite imperative. This was applied to pay debts, as afterwards stated. Captain Collins stated to me, that he had always intended to throw this property into the common fund, but that in consequence of your returning his draft to so large an amount, he should now consider the price obtained for it as a contribution of stock on his part, for which he should be credited. It was only eighteen miles from the mills, and would have been a great advantage and convenience for a cattle and pig run, for the supply of the mills, and that of the neighbourhood. Ten days after my arrival here, Captain Collins joined me, Mrs. Collins having been at that time safely delivered of twins, and doing well, and since that time, nearly three weeks, we have been assiduously engaged respecting pecuniary affairs of the mills.

The following is the list of liabilities, with which, at my request, he furnished me, as I wished to ascertain the extent of the evil, before attempting to find a remedy:—

Woolley, ironmonger	£193	0	0
Levicks and Younger	165	0	0
Deloitte, for steam engine	108	0	0
Bourne, ditto	112	0	0
Struth, ditto	48	0	0
Blanch, ditto	167	0	0
E. Manning, (cash lent)	128	0	0
A. and S. Lyons (return bills mostly)	995	0	0
A. Saunders	105	0	0
Pyrmont (interest)	113	0	0
Wentworth (rent for Petersham)	220	0	0
S. Lyons, for bullocks	320	0	0
Hughes and Hosking (wheat)	165	0	0
Beattie	180	0	0
Mitchell (interest)	47	0	0
Smith, cash lent	318	0	0
	£3314	0	0
Add due by Captain C. to Montefiores connected with Petersham and mills	1260	0	0
	£4574	0	0

Of this sum the following is the amount of bills returned under protest, forming a large portion of it:—

Lyons	£250	0	0
Ditto	300	0	0
Manning	100	0	0
Blanch	83	0	0
	£773	0	0
Re-exchange at 25 per cent.	183	0	0
Protest, commission, and interest	34	10	0
	£950	10	0

The return of these bills not only required cash to meet them, but the knowledge of the fact injured Captain Collins's credit, and occasioned the raising of several actions for debts due. In reference to these I quote a memorandum given me by Captain Collins: "So unwilling was I to draw on Mr. Hart that I even pledged my plate, and had hoped to pay off by instalments of my half-year's dividend the money due to Montefiore. Had I discharged the workmen when my means here became exhausted, in what position would Mr. Hart's share of the profits now be? Independent of this, the sawyers could not have been replaced when funds arrived: as it is, even, through his having dishonoured my bills, we have been unable yet to fix the engine. Here follows again another proof of my reluctance to draw, except in cases of the most urgent necessity: to pay for the engine I drew on Mr. Hart for £100—and the remainder, at least £700 (including the bricks and masonry for the shaft, £100), I could and would have paid off had my bills been duly honoured, and the engine would have been at work months ago. But the blow thus given to my credit at once brought matters to a crisis, and no tradesman would from that moment give me any credit, and those to whom anything was due became pressingly and incessantly urgent for payment."

In contemplating this formidable array I asked him what he had to meet it; when he stating the following proceeds of

Kangaroo valley acres, deducting mortgage	£640	0	0
Sum due him for advances to road to Kiama	200	0	0
Ten new drays ready for sale, at £25	250	0	0
Timber cut and exported	400	0	0
Bee cutter	300	0	0
	£1790	0	0

Of this list some of the particulars could not be calculated on as actually available, such as the ship and drays, though well worth the valuation, and expenses were always going on to absorb the above. He also talked of sixty-three bullocks at £10 cash, but these we need for the drawing of the wood. I confess I felt quite appalled by the difficulties in which the concern was placed; as owing, first to the particular cause I have alluded to, as affected its credit; and second, to the state of the money market here at present. I have conversed with mercantile men of every shade and degree, and they all unite in this, that at no period of its existence, as a colony, was it visited with such overwhelming pecuniary pressure; as at present men of the very highest rank as merchants, are equally pushed as the ordinary tradesman. This situation, so generally felt, renders it quite impossible to obtain that accommodation, which at common times would have been easily got for such an establishment as the mills; and accordingly with such valuable property, and such unquestionable capability of speedily repaying an advance, we were left at the mercy of the law, through sundry actions raised in Court, by which nothing but ruin could be anticipated in the mode of procedure that would follow. I held many and long consultations with Captain Collins; there are four actions entered against him, and others peremptorily threatened, which would be called in Court on the 15th of this month, and on any of which a Sheriff's warrant of sale would be obtained in four days' notice, and a reckless and ruinous destruction of the property at the mills follows of course, including Captain Collins's household furniture, which in Mrs. Collins's present situation was particularly dreadful. He then thought of declaring himself insolvent, and to submit, as a matter of course, to incarceration till bailed out. To this I objected, as stopping the works, and ruinous to future operations; I said that at home the way would be to call a meeting of the creditors, and lay before them the state of affairs, with the promise of payment in time, which I offered to do; but we found this would be in vain, as many positively required cash, and in some cases the debts were in the hands of third parties; in fact every person was so pushed by others, that however well inclined, they had it not in their power to grant time, and one was himself incarcerated, to whom part of the engine was due. Captain Collins's anxiety you may easily believe was excessive. He said he saw nothing but irretrievable ruin for himself and family, and one night he told me that he walked about his room all night. As to myself, so convinced was I and am of the lucrative nature of the concern, that I felt I would just be exposing myself to the greatest blame on your part, should I allow it to be utterly blown to the winds for the want of a moderate temporary aid, which will not be required again. I was never so assured of anything in my life as of having it in my power, after the steam engine is erected, and the whole powers brought into play, to remit you at least at the rate of £5,000 per annum, as your share of the profits, a great object certainly for yourself and family, and not to be lightly thrown away. As a last resource in the way of a loan, as in your letter to me of the 16th April 1840, you mention that you were acquainted with Montefiores Brothers, I waited on that firm, and wished them to give me some temporary assistance as your friends for three or four months, offering to exchange bills, to enable us in the present state of the money market to get over temporary difficulties of no great amount, and which in ordinary times would not have been felt. This Mr. M. declined doing, and spoke as if he were not much acquainted with you, though allowing you were a most respectable man. I thought this was what one merchant might easily have done for another, where both parties were so opulent, and I confessed came away mortified and disappointed; I therefore agreed with Captain Collins as a matter of pressing and inevitable necessity, in fact as the only practicable means to save that valuable establishment from ruin, to draw upon you in his favour for such sums as were indispensable—a great proportion of the total amount of which would be the sum of the bills you refused to accept, because unaccompanied with a letter of advice from Mr. Ottley, as your then attorney, ignorantly or inadvertently omitted by Captain Collins, your reason being stated by you in yours of 12th July, requiring the authority of Mr. Ottley, or his substitute, for the honouring of such bills. After agreeing on this step, we called at the different banks, whose managers stated that they did not buy bills on London to transmit; but if we left some with them, they would shew them to persons enquiring, and endeavour to dispose of them at the rate of exchange. We also waited on many shipping merchants who might require some to make up their remittances. We had sometimes hopes of succeeding, but the time of the year was peculiarly unfortunate, as not only was the colonial produce of wool from the annual shearing, and oil from the fisheries, pouring in for shipment, drawing for on London, but the new British Loan Company's Bills, which in place of cash they issued in payment of such loans, were everywhere offered, as well as British Bank Bills brought out by emigrants just arrived; even the best and most undoubted being at 5 per cent. discount. Captain C. at last accidentally met with Mr. Irving, of Messrs. Irving, Lamb and Co's., an extensive house, who agreed to take our bills at thirty days, at 6 per cent discount, but referred us to his solicitor as a guarantee of 50 per cent. should they be dishonoured. He required for the purpose here collateral security, which Captain Collins had to grant on the bills, to be forfeited if not paid by you. Respecting the payment of these bills by you, I have uniformly stated to the parties that I did not entertain the least doubt of it, not only as your representative under power of attorney, but as I was to send you a full statement explanatory of the transactions for which they were drawn. In fact I consider them as no more than a *temporary* loan on your part: and if you choose I hereby authorise you to draw upon Captain Collins or me on receipt of this, at sixty days' sight, for £1000, which you can negociate with any of the Banks connected with this place, or your new Australian Trust Company, of which I observe you are a director. As to the remainder of your advance, I shall continue to pay in all savings into the Australian Bank, as you specify in yours of the 16th April, till otherwise ordered, and remit from time to time till the whole is repaid or extinguished. *I now hope henceforward to send you farther remittances from your share of profits.*

The following are the bills drawn upon you by me, addressed to 16, East India Chambers, 6 per cent discount:—

January 23.—To J. G. Collins for account of Woodstock, at thirty days' sight, indorsed by him to T. and M. Woolley, valued in sundries for Mill at Woodstock, Illawarra	£220	0	0
February 10.—To J. G. Collins, at thirty days' sight, given blank, indorsed to Levicks and Younger	£179	9	7
N.B. These two above are for iron and ironmongery, a quantity to the full amount, say £400, being always in store both for the mills and for sale to the neighbouring settlers with profit.			
To ditto at thirty days' sight, indorsed by him to Irving, Lamb and Co., value received, viz., Nos. 1 to 6, both inclusive, 6 sets of £250 each	£1500	0	0
No. 7, ditto, 1 set	£300	0	0
	£2199	9	7

You may easily suppose, that after the long and anxious exertions I have made to obtain the requisite funds in the present pressing emergency, without resorting to draining you, but all without success, it would be peculiarly distressing to me, and a severe blow to my mercantile standing here, as well as that of Captain Collins, and as affecting the credit of the establishments in its various transactions, besides the heavy penalty of £50 per cent. enforced against the property, were you now to refuse acceptance of these bills, which, however, I cannot in all the circumstances allow myself to believe. I assure you now that I am in Sydney, and just about to proceed to Woodstock permanently, my whole energies, which I am happy to say remain as unimpaired as they were thirty years ago—shall be devoted to placing that business on a proper footing. Since my arrival in the colony I have studied very attentively the different pursuits of the colonists, and I am well satisfied that your mills are without any exception the best founded in respect of real prosperity, and least exposed of any thing I know here to such fluctuations as affect all other transactions, both rural and mercantile. It gives me much pleasure to say, that after the daily intimate intercourse I have held with Captain Collins for so many weeks, I have the highest opinion of him in respect of talents, activity, simple and economical habits, and moral worth. I have still a great deal to communicate on the topic of the sale of the mill, and the wharfage here, which must form the object of another letter; only I may say that I approve of his reasons for the section very highly. It is proper for me to state that along with the security on the mills granted by Captain Collins to Irving, Lamb and Co., he also signed in their favour a warrant of attorney enabling them to proceed summarily, without further application to the Court, a right which I see they have recently exercised in a very oppressive manner in another case by a newspaper a few days back. Captain Collins further *requests me* to acquaint you that the original tenure of the ground of the mills was a fifty years' lease, but that he has now purchased it entirely for £100, and paid. It occurs to me to send you a newspaper of this day, as I observe some remarks in it on the situation of insolvents, and an advertisement of a Sheriff's sale, which might have been the case of Captain Collins and the works. I observe that your son now at home is to assist you in your correspondence, and is authorised to transact with Captain Collins and me. It will give me much pleasure to be better acquainted with him, which can only be at present by correspondence. I am much afraid that you will find my circumstances much too lengthy and prolix; but at the great distance which we are placed from each other, the importance of the business entrusted to my charge, I think it is on the safe side, and that you will impute the number of my pages to the right instance, anxiety to give you the fullest information.

I remain, my dear Sir,
yours very truly,
John Waugh.

Woodstock Mills, by Sydney,
25th Feb., 1841.

My dear Sir,—I wrote to you on the 13th a long letter respecting our operations in Sydney, and also on the 15th, of both which letters I have sent you duplicates. Since then I have to advise the drawing of two bills, of date 21st January, in favor of J. G. Collins, for account of Woodstock Mills, at 30 days' sight, for £200, and £150 which he has given Owen and Co.

Therewith the first advised of	£2199
and of 15th	300
and the present	350
	£2849

It was the very smallest sum we could do with, to discharge the claims on us; the law expenses were enormous, besides interest, and upon the whole there was 6 per cent. discount. In my letter of the 13th, you will see added to my list of liabilities, a sum due by Captain Collins to Montefiore and Co. of £1260; the Captain expected time to be granted—he would have paid it off by degrees; it is the winding up of the old Petersham connexion. He has hitherto devoted his stock dividends here of £330 per annum for reducing the debt, besides other occasional sums, but they have now told him, under the strongest apparent feeling, that however anxious to accommodate him, they were absolutely unable at present to defer the executing of the payment, which is by a bill due in a few days—being themselves under a pressure as to money, they never before experienced, and so many of their connexions suffering, or likely to suffer the worst in this period of general calamity. Indeed, unless a person were on the spot, they can form no idea of the state of things here; the very first and wealthiest merchants being strongly suspected of going down soon. In these circumstances I have no alternative, but to draw an additional £1000, as any claim enforced on him would actually fall on the works; but it will operate in another way, by keeping the Captain's private resources entire in future, and to enable him to go on independently of this business, after the £640 obtained for his personal property in the Kangaroo Valley, in June, and then given up by him to pay certain co-partnership debts, was strictly applicable to that in question; as to the £1000 I leave it to yourself to draw for it at 60 days' sight; but if you can conveniently delay so for six months, or wait till I remit, I shall deem it preferable. As it is, with the exception of a few hundred pounds, we are now completely on our feet, and our credit established beyond that of any house in Sydney, and our career of prosperous action just about to commence, whenever the engine is up, which is all paid for and ready for the purposes. I have been here for a week, and fairly embarked, as I shall not now leave it; the Captain staid a week after me in Sydney, to furnish cash transactions, and concluded those I have advised in this letter.

The making of felloes for wheels, by semicircular saws and grooves, has been successfully tried—a specimen was sent to Sydney, and eagerly bought by a wheelwright at a good price, and new orders given. Wood, specially adapted for the purpose, is found plentifully in this ground. This promises well, as a branch of the sawing easily and quickly managed.

When I look back on the position in which we were a few weeks ago, I cannot be sufficiently thankful to Divine Providence—and Captain C. views it strongly in the same light—that we have escaped a gulph, that seemed ready to swallow us up. The first merchants here cannot get their bills for produce sent home, cashed, almost at any discount. I have known them pay 7 per cent. on bills at thirty days' sight, while we, with less prospects, succeeded.

I sincerely trust that you will not find any confidence you have, or may have reposed in me, misplaced, as I assure you it shall not be want of exertion, if matters do not succeed to my wish and your profit.

Yours faithfully,
John Waugh.

William Hart, Esq.

February 25, No. 1 to 5 sets, £200 each, and £1,000 to J. G. Collins, endorsed by him, to Irving, Lamb and Co.

Woodstock, Illawarra,
19th August, 1841.

Sir,—As the works and machinery here are now within a few days of being completed, and as I am prepared to establish the correctness of my returns as to the proceeds which these mills will now assuredly realize, if duly supported, I feel in duty bound, in the name of Mr. Hart and myself, to call upon you once more to reflect on the ruinous consequences that your hasty decision, founded on mere conjecture, will entail upon us. You stated that you had full powers from Mr. Hart to act on his behalf as you might deem it most advisable for his interest. Before you came to so fatal a conclusion as to reject the aid that both Mr. Hart's attorney and I recommend, we, as well as Mr. Hart, were in common justice entitled to have the works inspected either by yourself, or, if this could not be done, that you would have directed some competent engineer to have reported upon them. Mr. Hart, if he had arrived, would certainly have first visited this property before condemning it. I only seek even-handed justice. The accuracy of my statement I can establish in the presence of any person that may come here; and if this can be done, surely, on due reflection, you will concede that assistance which Mr. Hart writes is to be afforded to maintain his interest in the concern. I will now refer to the interview at Mr. Norton's. Mr. Norton asserted that my statement regarding the mills was idle and visionary, and not founded on fact; at the same time he proved his utter ignorance of the subject he undertook to discuss by not even knowing that the saws required being sharpened occasionally during the day, as well as by various questions founded on his total want of knowledge of the matter. It was evident that he had never seen a saw-mill. His remark that there would not be much more building in Sydney, and that they were going to turn their carriages into drays and carts, so as not to require any more of the latter, was equally childish and absurd, and to have wasted argument on them would have been as idle as beating the air or pursuing a phantom. Had he been engaged to speak of these mills, how different would have been his conclusions. Another question of Mr. Norton's was, whether in the event of your supplying us with the necessary funds we should be able to take up the bills drawn upon Mr. Hart, should they be dishonoured by him. Because I would not undertake in so limited a period to pledge myself to realize such an amount, he at once pronounced the affair to be a failure. This was both cruelty and injustice, but at the same time perfectly consistent with his other conduct. Within eighteen months I would undertake to pay up all advances, provided our affairs are at once placed in a sound and healthy position. Does not this speak volumes? If fact alone is to be regarded, I fearlessly appeal for an opportunity of establishing the correctness of my statement. Four hours here will prove to any one what these mills can do, and I have more orders for timber than I can execute. If this property should be hastily sold, and that it does not in consequence cover the demands, Mr. Hart's property at home will be subject to the debts. To persevere is positive gain. If I had fifty bullocks fit for work, so as to draw in the logs as fast as we can cut them up, the returns would be immediate. The boiler of the steam-engine is at last set, and we no longer are subject to delay from drought. Without support you throw this most valuable property to the winds; and further, you leave Mr. Hart liable to other heavy losses, as the creditors can and will certainly look to him, as my partner, for payment. I have not one shilling of my own: whatever I could command, I have expended to finish the machinery, &c. I shall therefore have to prove my insolvency, and claim my discharge, and I shall look to Mr. Hart hereafter for the redress the law will afford. All my acts have been approved of by him, and the destruction to the prosperity of myself and family, by his acts, will certainly be visited on him. Mr. Waugh is fully satisfied with my conduct, and as Mr. Hart's acknowledged representative will not, I am certain, withhold from me that justice to which I am entitled—as professing to act for Mr. Hart's interest, from whom you stated that you had full power, it is for you to consider the position in which his interest is now placed, and to act accordingly. A further advance on his part is absolutely required, either to complete and establish the prosperity of the works, or to pay the deficiency from the forced sale of them in unfavourable circumstances. In the first case, he will receive back such advance in no distant period, besides retaining his share in a lucrative concern. In the other, he will incur a dead loss, in addition to what he has already expended.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. Collins.

Hastings Elwin, Esq.

After these letters had been read, the learned Judge summed up, and told the Jury that under any circumstances they must find a verdict for the plaintiff, on the issue as to the partnership. The portion of damages he told them would depend on the issue of not guilty, and that if they were of opinion the words were calculated to injure plaintiff in his business, and did injure him, he was entitled to a verdict.

His Honor said, he thought the occasion was not privileged; but put it strongly to the Jury whether the damage alleged had been really caused by the words—and whether the situation of the defendant ought not to weigh forcibly with the Jury in their estimation of damages.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, £1000.

The objection taken to the verdict came on to be argued on Monday, the 30th January last, and occupied the Court until the following Wednesday. The Counsel for the defendant, who were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Broadhurst, argued as follows:—

In the first place, the verdict is against evidence. The action is sustainable only by reason of special damage, and a failure of proof as to the special damage alleged, will defeat the plaintiff's right *in toto*. Proof of the words being spoken was not of itself sufficient to authorise the Jury in giving damages, inasmuch as the words not being defamatory in themselves, no damages could be presumed as in the case of ordinary slander. The damages were not in the discretion of the Jury, but were part of the plaintiff's case; and if not proved, would have justified the defendant in applying for a nonsuit. The damage too must not only be proved, but shown to have resulted immediately from the words, as is laid down in 2 Starkie on Evi. 466: "The connexion between the wrong done by the defendant and the loss to the plaintiff, is matter of evidence. It is nevertheless a rule of law, that the damage must be the natural and immediate consequence of the wrongful act." Part of the damage laid in the present case was, that the plaintiff had been rendered insolvent, and been deprived by the Governor of the commission of the peace. This not being the direct and immediate consequence of the words spoken, would not, if proved, support the verdict; and even if such damage could be alleged as a legal consequence of the words spoken, still there was no proof of any actual connexion between the damage and the words. It was clear, from the letters put in evidence, that the insolvency had preceded instead of followed the speaking of the words; and there was nothing to show that the Governor, in dismissing the plaintiff from the magistracy, had ever heard of or been actuated by the words. Delegall v. Highley, 8 Car. and Payne, 448. With respect to the general damage alleged, Malachy v. Soper, 3 Bingham's New Cases, 385, is in point to show that in this form of action it could not be recovered. The only direct damage attempted to be proved was the refusal of Irving to discount the £1000 bill; but as he admitted not having been influenced by what the defendant said of the partnership, the verdict upon that part of the case was clearly against evidence. Then as to the words respecting the non-payment of the bills, Irving was told nothing that he might not have judged of for himself, and his refusal, therefore, in consequence, to complete his agreement about the advance was not the fair and natural result of the words of another, but a wrongful or erroneous act of his own, Vicars v. Wilcox, 8 East 1; Kelly v. Partington, 5 B.; and Ad. 645; Harrison v. Bevington, 8 C. and P. 714; Starkie on Slander, vol. 1, 207. Supposing, however, the evidence applicable, how could the damages amount to £1000? All that Irving did was to refuse to discount a bill of £1000 at 6 per cent., in other words, to lend that sum on the security of Collins's name. If he had lent it, plaintiff must have repaid it, but he cannot retain the bill, and have the value of it besides. The £1000 bill is, moreover, treated as a chattel in the plaintiff's trade, about to be purchased by Irving. He declining, the plaintiff might have sought another purchaser, and if there were no buyers in the bill market, the bill must be presumed to be valueless as an article of sale, and therefore not the subject of damage at all. The plaintiff, however, was not a bill broker, but a trader trying to raise money on a bill; and if, because he had drawn that bill for £1000, he is entitled to £1000 damages, he would, on the same principle, if he had drawn one for £10,000, be entitled to £10,000 damages. But it is said that the want of this £1000 threw him into difficulties, which damaged him, in the opinion of the jury, to the extent of £1000; but this, it has been shown, is damage too remote, and if awarded by the Jury on that ground, was awarded on a ground at variance with the evidence, and not warranted by the law. Suppose a party overturned in a coach by the negligence of the driver, and receiving a serious injury, brought an action against the proprietor. Could he allege, as part of his damage, that he was on his way to a dying relative, but was prevented by the accident from arriving in time to see him before death, and thereby lost a large legacy? It might be the actual consequence of his injury, and several other consequences might follow upon that—but it would not be the legal or natural consequence, and no jury would be permitted to take it into consideration. But whatever the damage may be, this action being for an injury to a joint trade, and the plaintiff suing alone, he could only be entitled to half, and if the whole were £1000, the verdict should have been only for £500. Collyer on Partnership, 396; Haythorn v. Lawson, 3 C. and P. 196; Harrison v. Bevington, 8 C. and P. 718.

Secondly,—The defendant is entitled to a new trial, on the ground of misdirection.

It was contended before the Jury, that the occasion on which the defendant spoke the words, was one which, *prima facie*, rebutted the inference of malice, and threw it upon the plaintiff to show express malice; but his Honor, instead of adopting that view, told the Jury that the words were not spoken under circumstances which amounted to a privileged occasion. The defendant, he admitted, stood on the verge of privilege, but nothing more—"If," said his Honor, "I thought the occasion privileged, I should tell the Jury to find a verdict for the defendant." Taking for granted the occasion to have been privileged, it is clear then from Padmore v. Lamance, 11 Ad. and E. 380, that the defendant is entitled to a new trial. That these words were spoken on an occasion which the law calls privileged, the cases clearly show. There is in principle no distinction between a privileged communication, and a communication privileged by the occasion, as was said in Wright v. Woodgate, 2 C. M. and R. 577. "The proper meaning of a privileged communication is only this, that the occasion on which the communication was made, rebuts the inference *prima facie* arising from a statement prejudicial to the character of the plaintiff, and puts it upon him to prove that there was malice in fact;—that the defendant was actuated by motives of personal spite, or ill will, independent of the occasion on which the communication was made." A similar doctrine is laid down by J. Parke, in Cockayne v. Hodgkisson, 5 C. and P., 548, who says "Every wilful and unauthorised publication to the injury of the character of another, is a libel; but where the writer is acting in any duty, legal or moral, towards the person to whom he writes, or when he has by his situation to protect the interests of another, that which he writes under such circumstances is a privileged communication." This applies far more strongly to words, especially where they impute no crime: for, as Lord Denman observes, in Ayre v. Craven, 2 Ad and E 2, "There are obvious and very good reasons for the jealousy with which the courts have always regarded actions of slander, particularly those in which no indictable offence has been imputed." And the principle by which parties are protected from the consequences of uttering *bona fide* words which may be injurious to others, has been extended rather than narrowed by the recent decisions. In Toogood v. Spyring, 4 Tyranbutt, 595, Parke, B, after stating, that where a communication, though unauthorised, if fairly made by a person in the discharge of some public or private duty, will be privileged, adds, "If fairly warranted by any reasonable occasion or exigency, and honestly made, such communications are protected for the common convenience and welfare of society, and the law has not restricted the rights to make them within any narrow limits."

It is unnecessary to discuss whether the defendant was in this case actuated by express malice, because it is admitted by his Honor that there was no evidence of such malice, and the only facts opened by the plaintiff's counsel, as showing actual malice, were distinctly negatived. The only question therefore, to be determined is, whether the occasion on which the defendant spoke the words was one which warranted his calling on the plaintiff to show express malice; in other words, whether he acted under a *bona fide* impression, that he was in the performance of a moral duty, or out of ill will and spite towards the defendant. That the defendant was interested in the matter of which he spoke, there can be no doubt; he did not come forward officiously, with knowledge derived only from report—volunteering offensive information under pretence of an authority which he knew himself not to possess. But because he sent for Mr. Irving, it is said that he unduly interfered—and therefore his communication was unauthorised. But the cases already cited show that unauthorised communications may be made, and yet be privileged. A master, whether asked or not, may speak of the character of a servant who has left him, and if he hears he is about to be taken into the service of another, he may write to that other, unasked, and prevent his being hired by what he communicates. Rogers v. Clifton, 3 B. and P., 593; Pattison v. Jones, 8 B. and C., 584; Child v. Affleck, 9 B. and C., 404. The same principle may be gathered from M'Dougall v. Claridge, 1 Campbell, 267, and cases there referred to, Bac. Ab., vol. 7, p. 277, and is fully adopted in the summary of decisions on this point by Starkie in his 2nd vol. of Evidence, p. 462. To these may be added Blake v. Piefold, 1 M. and R., 200; Pitt v. Donovan, 1 M. and S., 639; and Hewer v. Dowson, B. N., p. 8.

The length to which a party may go in writing of another, in the performance of a moral obligation, is strongly exemplified in the cases of Cockayne v. Hodgkisson, 5 C. and P. 543, and Todd v. Hawkins 8 C. and P. 88. In the latter case, the mother of the defendant's wife being about to marry the plaintiff, the defendant wrote to his mother-in-law, dissuading her from the match, and stating his objections to her intended husband, in terms which were clearly libellous. An action being brought by the husband, the letter was held to be privileged by the occasion, on the ground that the defendant was only performing his duty, and that his expressions were not to be too strictly scrutinized, if his motives appeared to be *bona fide*. In the former case, the defendant being authorised to look after some game of his master's on an estate of the Marquis of Anglesea, wrote to the Marquis, complaining of the plaintiff, whose father was gamekeeper to the Marquis, charging both defendant and his father with neglect—with being poachers, and reflecting very severely in other respects upon their conduct. It was left to the Jury to find a verdict for the defendant, if they were of opinion that he acted *bona fide* in the performance of a duty, though the charges against the plaintiff might be in point of fact unfounded: and they did so. It is unnecessary to cite other cases; the principles laid down by them all are clear and uniform, and show that a person in the position of the present defendant stands not upon the verge, but within the boundary, if not in the very centre of privilege. It is true he is not united by any ties of kindred to Irving, nor armed with any power of attorney from Hart, but moral relations may subsist without physical affinities, and moral duties arise without legal obligations. It is true, that his case, as to facts, differs from those cited; but when the law speaks of freedom of intercourse as necessary for "the exigencies of society," it contemplates a far wider expanse for the operations of privilege than can be determined by looking into law books. For one case in which the principle now contended for has been applied, there are a thousand to which it has yet to be applied—but if future cases are to be excluded because they bear no similarity to the past, the fate of an action like the present must depend not upon identity of principles, but upon concurrence of facts. To revert to the position of the defendant in the present case: In speaking the words charged, he performed but his duty;

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to have been passive would have been a violation of faith—of honour—of friendship. Mr. Hart was his intimate friend; he had left him in England with a pledge that on his arrival in Australia he would interfere for the protection of that friend's interests to the best of his ability. Those interests were not *trifling ones*: they involved property to the amount of several thousand pounds—the greater part of which had been advanced by Mr. Hart—in a concern from which no returns had been realized—as to which no accounts had been rendered—and in respect of which, at the time of the defendant leaving England, the plaintiff, who had suggested the speculation, was indebted to the defendant upwards of £5,000. This state of things is told by Mr. Hart to the defendant—his assistance is invoked and promised—Mr. Hart writes to the plaintiff referring him to the defendant—the defendant breaks off a negociation with Irving in consequence—the defendant arrives—is appealed to immediately by the plaintiff—accounts and vouchers are furnished him—he is pressed, urgently pressed, to examine them—and instead of receiving £5000 from plaintiff, according to the instructions and expectations of Hart, is called upon to make a further advance on Hart's behalf, of £1000. He eventually declines; but whilst the negociation is pending, the cause of the present action arises as follows:—Having heard from Waugh of the bills drawn by him, in February, on Hart, for £3900, and the terms upon which they had been discounted by Irving, but ignorant, as Waugh admits, of any agreement on the part of Irving to make a further advance, the defendant sends for Irving, and tells him that these bills will not be met—that he is sure Mr. Hart will not advance a farthing more. He also denies Hart's liability as a partner: and for these words—for saying what he had every reason to believe to be true—what he could not possibly know to be false—what was, on the face of it, a strong expression of opinion rather than an assertion of fact—what Irving was himself well competent to judge of, having taken a legal opinion on the matter—for saying that which had the effect of preventing another £1000 being taken out of Mr. Hart's pocket under a threat of 50 per cent.—for preventing the partner who, by his own admission, had not then a shilling in the world, from obtaining from his other partner, to whom he already owed £7,000 on the joint concern, this further advance—for this, he is to be denounced as a slanderer, and be mulcted in damages to the amount of one thousand pounds! And to whom are these damages to be paid? to the insolvent partner without a farthing to answer the claim of the solvent one—or to contribute towards the liabilities of the concern then amounting, as admitted by himself, to near £8000. But because the bills have been paid, it is said that the defendant spoke falsely when he said they would not be paid. The conclusion is not warranted. He had, as he said to Waugh, been told by Hart, that Hart would advance no more—that he would pay no more bills; the truth therefore of defendant's statement could not be affected by the fact of the bills being afterwards paid. It was not known until November, 1841, five months after the speaking of the words, that the bills were paid; and in the letter from Hart to Waugh announcing this fact, the former says the bills were "unexpected and inconvenient." But they were evidently paid under the pressure of moral extortion. Indeed from the language of Waugh himself, he seems to have considered them as a sort of compulsory loan. No conclusion, therefore, can be drawn against the defendant from the fact of the bills being paid contrary to his predication, for the honesty of a man's mind is not to be determined by the accuracy of his opinion, or by eventual disproof of that which he has asserted to be true in the honest belief of its truth. It is evident that the defendant was in his whole conduct actuated by a desire to protect the interests of Hart, and not by a malicious intention to injure the plaintiff. But putting the interests of Hart out of the question, he would have been justified in speaking the words complained of to Irving, if the object had been *bona fide* to prevent him advancing money, which the defendant had reason to expect would not be paid. Suppose a party leaving England is told by a friend that he has a son in Australia, who has been drawing largely upon him—and that from his extravagance and recklessness he is determined to advance no more. His friend requests the party on coming to this colony to keep an eye on his son, and to prevent his being involved in any further liability on his account. The party arrives in the colony, and soon after is informed that the son is about to obtain money from—say Mr. Irving, by drawing another bill upon his father. He hears also that Irving has discounted other bills for the son, similarly drawn, and bearing date, as in the present case, about the period of the party's leaving England. Under such circumstances, could it be said that it would not be the duty of the party to step forward and prevent any further advance—and could he be charged with falsehood or malice, if at the same time he were to assert of the bills already discounted, that they would not be paid? Would he not be justified in so saying—and would it prove his want of *bona fides* because it should turn out that the bills, under pressure of particular circumstances, were paid by the father? Would the son, bringing an action under such circumstances, be entitled to recover anything, either in law or conscience? If not, how can the present plaintiff recover? for as regards him the present plaintiff stands in precisely the same—nay, in a more favourable position, than would the defendant in the case just supposed: for here there is not only the request of the friend made in England respecting a party in Australia, but the friend writes also to that party, referring him to the defendant; and the party himself adopts the defendant in the character assigned to him by his friend. A stronger case of privileged communication—or rather, of an occasion rebutting all inference of malice—is hardly to be conceived. The defendant, however, has been denied the opportunity of making his defence on this ground: and it is submitted, therefore, that he is entitled to a new trial.

On the close of the argument, the Court took time to consider.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Justice and Assessors Hollingworth and Griffiths.

The greater part of the day was taken up in trying undefended Assessor causes on bills and notes, and for goods sold and delivered. There were not above two or three defended causes, which were shortly as follows:—

DAWSON v. HUGHES.

This was an action for slander of the plaintiff, by the defendant. Mr. Foster and Mr. Windeyer for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor General and Mr. Michie for the defendant.

It appeared that this action arose out of an action of Macdermott v. Hughes, tried last term, in which the plaintiff had given evidence of which the defendant afterwards alleged that it was perjured, and for this slander the present action was brought. The words being proved as laid in the declaration, the Solicitor General addressed the Assessors for the defence, after which His Honor summed up, and the Assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200.

GAMACK v. WHITE.

This was an action for a doctor's bill for attendance given to a servant of the defendant, by the plaintiff. Mr. Windeyer for the plaintiff, and Mr. Michie for the defendant. The Assessors found a verdict for the plaintiff for £10. Mr. Michie applied to the Judge to certify to deprive the plaintiff of his costs, as the action should have been brought in the Court of Requests of Windsor. His Honor reserved the point for the defendant's counsel to move on in Chambers.

Several other undefended cases were taken, after which, at about four o'clock, the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.

A meeting of Mr. Fitzgerald's friends was held at Campbelltown on Friday, when the usual resolutions, as to his fitness for a representative of the Cumberland boroughs, were carried, and a committee appointed. Captain Biddulph has withdrawn his address to the electors, so that the contest for the Northumberland boroughs is likely to be confined to Mr. A. W. Scott and Major Wentworth. Mr. Windeyer, the second Police Magistrate, has, we understand, signified his intention of accepting the requisition alluded to in our yesterday's number, and will stand for the counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley, in the former of which he has considerable property.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Howe, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, gentleman, a third meeting: G. Thornton, £84.

In the estate of R. C. Gordon, merchant, of George street, Sydney, an adjourned second meeting: Cruickshank, Melville, and Co., £1280 2s. 3d.; E. Salamon, £201 3s. 3d.; John Giblett, £36 13s. 6d.; Peck and Campbell, £12 7s.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

No. 632—William Sherwin, formerly of Sydney, chemist and druggist, now or late of Mittagong, settler. In this case an order was granted by Mr. Justice Burton, on the 4th February, calling on the said William Sherwin to shew cause, on the 1st day of March next, why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors.

No. 633—David Newton, of George-street, Sydney, dealer; debts, £931 19s.; assets, £190; balance deficiency, £741 19s.

No. 634—Richard Popham, of Braidwood, county of Murray, late settler; debts, £175; assets, £7 2s.; balance deficiency, £167 18s.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 7.

John Rowley, of Burwood, near Sydney, farmer, third, at ten o'clock.

Peter Furness, of Sussex-street, Sydney, builder, single at half-past ten.

Andrew Higgins, of Sussex-street, Sydney, publican, special, for proof of debts, at a quarter before eleven.

John Jones, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, lodging-house keeper, single, at eleven.

George Frederick Gemmer, of Sydney, gentleman, adjourned single, at noon.

Samuel Peek and Company, of George-street, Sydney, merchants, special, for proof of debt, at one.

Samuel Peek, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, merchant, adjourned special, at half-past one.

TO-MORROW, FEBRUARY 8.

Marianne Street and William Henry Beaumont, of George-street, Sydney, jewellers, special, to disprove debts, at noon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Francis Ellard, of George-street, Sydney, music-seller, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Charles Lamomerie D. Fattorini, adjourned second, at eleven.

Frederick Schulthies, of Brickfield-hill, Sydney, jeweller, single, at one.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Charles Evans, of Scone, blacksmith, single, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, first, at half-past ten.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, a first meeting, at eleven.

Arthur Clark, of Brisbane Water, farmer, first, at half-past eleven.

John Hardman Lister, of Domain-terrace, Sydney, master mariner, first, at one.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Edward Sparke, Jun., and Phillip Wright, lately carrying on business under the firm of Phillip Wright and Co., of Aberdeen, Hunter's River, settlers, first, at ten.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Humphrey M'Keon, of Sussex-street, Sydney, agent and dealer, special, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Matthew Lennon, of Bungonia, storekeeper, single, at half-past eleven.

William Henry Tyrer, deceased, late of George-street, Sydney, mercer, second, at one.

Thomas Whitty Toby, of East Gosford, innkeeper, special, to take into consideration an offer of composition, at two.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Thomas Jones, of the Paterson River, settler, special, to decide on an offer of composition, at eleven o'clock.

Robert Stevenson M'Eachern, of Sussex-street, Sydney, newspaper proprietor, third, at half-past eleven.

Thomas Nalder, of George-street, Sydney, merchant, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

Richard Sanderson, late of Sydney, printer and publisher, third, at half-past twelve.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

William Blyth, of George-street, Sydney, confectioner, third, at ten o'clock.

Margaret Forsyth, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, widow, single, at half-past ten.

Bernard Duigan, late of George-street, Sydney, blacksmith, single, at eleven.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Joseph Eccles, of Windmill-street, Sydney, stonemason, single, at ten o'clock.

Henry N. Disney, of Pitt-street, Sydney, commission agent, single, at half-past ten.

George Bonner, late of Summerhill, near Campbelltown, farmer, single, at Bathurst, at ten.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

John Bowler, of Carcoar, county Bathurst, settler, second (at Bathurst), at ten o'clock.

James Sivell, late of Singleton, farmer, special, at Maitland, at ten.

John Hardman Lister, of Domain-terrace, Sydney, master mariner, second, at ten.

Bourn Russell, of High-street, West Maitland, storekeeper, third, at eleven.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, second, at half-past eleven.

Patrick Maker, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, auctioneer, single, at half-past twelve.

Arthur Clark, of Brisbane Water, farmer, second, at half-past one.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

James Stark, of Church-street, Parramatta, baker, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Adam Wilson, of Cook's River-road, near Sydney, merchant, third, at noon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Simeon Joseph Cohen, and Alfred Levien carrying on business as commission agents and dealers, at Maitland, under the style of Simeon J. Cohen and Company, third, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Gore and Company, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, merchants, special, to elect a trustee, in room of Mr. M. D. Hunter, absent from the colony, at half-past ten.

Rees Jones, late of George-street Sydney, merchant, special, to consider, the propriety of allowing the trustees further time to wind up the estate, at eleven.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Edward Welch, of Newtown, gentleman, special, to elect a trustee in room of Robert Cruden Gordon, who has been removed from his trust, at ten o'clock.

Georgina Kinnear, of Horton-street, Port Macquarie, shopkeeper, adjourned third, at half-past ten.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, second, at half-past ten o'clock.

Caroline Jackson, of Gundaroo, county of Murray, widow, adjourned special, for examination, at noon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Edward Borton, of the Parramatta Road, near Sydney, licensed victualler, special, to consider the propriety of allowing the insolvent certain articles of household furniture and wearing apparel, at ten o'clock.

Edward Williams, of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, baker, third, at Bathurst, at ten.

George Blackman, late of Meadow Flat, publican, now of Bathurst, third, at Bathurst, at half-past ten.

City Council.—Yesterday a special meeting of the Council was called to take into consideration certain emendations, which it is proposed to petition the Legislature to make in the Municipal Act. In consequence, however, of the time for summoning the Council being so short, there were several absentees, and it was determined, after some discussion, to adjourn the matter until the next meeting.

School of Arts.—We would remind our readers that the Annual General Meeting of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts will take place this evening. The ballot for officers will commence at seven o'clock, and the chair will be taken for general business at eight precisely.

Jews' Synagogue.—The exterior of the new Synagogue, in York-street, being completed, we are enabled to declare it one of the prettiest buildings in Sydney. It is of the Egyptian style of architecture, with three windows in front, the entrance being at the side. It will accommodate about five hundred persons; nothing has yet been done towards fitting it up. Considering what a small body of Jews there are in Sydney, the erection of this building, which with the ground has cost upwards of £3000, is highly creditable.

Sale of Stock.—Mr. Stubbs invites speculators in stock to the sale of sheep, cattle, and mares, together with station near the Tumut River, and which will be positively sold this day, at his rooms, by public auction.—*Communicated.*

Sydney Salting Company.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the persons interested in the formaion of the Sydney Salting Company was held at the Royal Hotel, Mr. Thomas Barker, J.P., in the chair. Mr. Barker made a few observations on the depreciation in the price of stock, and the large quantity which has accumulated in the north-western districts, and stated his opinion that unless it could be made an article of export it would be lowered to an almost nominal value. If the Company was formed as proposed the settler would be put to some inconvenience, in having to wait while his cattle are cured and casked, but he would be better off than he is now, for he cannot sell his stock at all: it had been proposed to form a Company to purchase cattle, and salt them on account of the Company, but that would require an amount of capital it would be difficult to raise, and there would be a risk few would like to incur. Mr. Brenan said he had been up the country for a few days, and he could assure them that the accounts of the Company in the public prints were attracting a great deal of attention, and the settlers were very anxious to co-operate with the Company, both by taking shares and sending down fat cattle to give the experiment a fair trial. Mr. G. K. Holden then read an abstract of the deed which had been prepared; by it the capital of the company is to be £5000 in shares of £20 each, to be increased if the major part of the shareholders wish it; there were many clauses enabling the shareholders to close the Company's concerns at a short notice if it should at any time be found desirable. Upon the motion of Mr. Scott, of Glendon, it was resolved that a quorum of directors shall be summoned for each board day, and be fined £2 2s. if they do not attend or find a substitute, and that they be paid £1 1s. if they do attend. The following gentlemen were elected directors: Major Lockyer, and Messrs. A. B. Spark, Barker, R. Scott, F. J. King, Panton, J. M'Kay, W. Dumaresq, and J. R. Brenan. Mr. Scott having taken the chair, the usual vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. At the conclusion of the meeting a considerable number of persons signed the deeds and took shares, so that we may now congratulate the settlers upon the formation of the company, and as the shares are only £20, we imagine there will be no difficulty in filling up the list.

Country News.—Some interesting news from our Berrima correspondent, will be found in the fourth page of this day's *Herald.*

Boat Accident.—The statement in the *Australian* of six persons losing their lives by the capsizing of a boat on Sunday last, was incorrect. A boat did upset off Moore's Wharf, but the parties were all picked up by other boats in a few minutes, without the loss of a single life.

Caution to Carters.—Yesterday morning as a bread cart belonging to a baker in Cumberland-street, was going its rounds, having arrived near the south end of Prince-street, the driver very incautiously left the horse to itself, whilst taking bread into the house of a customer. The animal finding itself without restraint, instantly started off at a most furious rate towards Argyle-street, and turned short round the corner of the Prince-street Hotel, pursuing the route towards Fort-street. At this part palings have been erected, to prevent persons from falling into the excavations carrying on in Argyle-street, leaving barely room for the passage of a cart. On turning to get into Fort-street, one of the wheels caught the corner of the house, and threw both horse and cart with such violence against the posts, that the former was killed on the spot, and the latter very much shattered. Fortunately no one happened to be in the way at the time, or they could not possibly have escaped.

Errata.—In the letter signed "Justitia," published on Saturday, the 4th instant, in the first paragraph for "assist and vindicate" read "assert and vindicate;" in the third paragraph, for "vituperaters" read "vituperators," for "deliberatons" read "deliberation," and, after this word insert a point of interrogation, and commence a new line with the following word "when;" in the sixth paragraph, for "desist" read "desisted;" in the eleventh for "joining" read "jarring;" and in the thirteenth, for "authority" read "authorities."

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 30TH JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY, 1843.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 9½ A.M.	Barometer. 3½ P.M.	Barometer. Sunset.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer. 3½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer. Sunset.	Attached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer. 3½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer. Sunset.	Detached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Dew Point. 3½ P.M.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Monday 30	● 10'5", P.M.	29·50	29·50	29·51	29·55	74	78	75	75	81	82	71	71	74	0·81	E ½ S., E.S.E., E., S.E. by E.
Tuesday 31	1	29·65	29·68	29·73	29·78	69	68	67	67	66	68	64	64	63	0·09	S., S. by E., S.S.E., S.E. by E.
Wednesday 1	2	29·81	29·80	29·80	29·80	67	69	68	67	69	69	66	67	64	0·01	S.E., S.E., by E.
Thursday 2	3	29·77	29·74	29·73	29·74	70	74	73	72	71	76	69	69	69	......	E. by S., E., E.N.E., N.E.
Friday 3	4	29·70	29·67	29·63	29·65	73	76	74	74	74	77	69	70	71	......	N.E. by N., N.N.E., N.E.
Saturday 4	5	29·62	29·55	29·49	29·49	73	75	73	73	73	75	71	70	71	not 1-100	N. by E., N.N.E., N. by E., N.
Sunday 5	6	29·44	29·42	29·41	29·44	72	74	72	72	73	76	70	70	71	......	N.N.E., N. by E., N., S.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Monday, 30th.—Calm morning, vane east, clouded with cumulo-stratus, no rain here: since daybreak, nimbi hanging very loweringly in south-west and westward; gentle easterly airs from after nine until near sunset, lightly clouded with cumuli passing from southward; a gloomy appearance in south-west and west all day; calm from sunset till nine, afterwards light south-easterly wind; nimbi, with a few drops rain; between one and two o'clock came on to blow very hard from south, with a heavy rain.

Tuesday, 31st.—Continued a strong southerly wind A.M., and moderated afternoon; clouds gloomy and lowering, without rain; about five wind arose from south-east, and came over thick and cloudy, and after 5'45' fresh squalls, with rain, from between south-east and south by east, till near sunset; wind continued strong, in squalls, with nimbi blowing wildly over, and flying showers until between ten and eleven, after which moderate and more steady.

Wednesday, 1st.—Strong south-easterly breezes, overcast with cumulo-stratus and nimbus, till between two and three, P.M., then wind dropped till half-past five, when it rose again in squalls; at sunset calm for a while, afterwards blew strong again in boisterous gusts, with short flying showers; continued strong and puffy till midnight, then moderated.

Thursday, 2nd.—Moderate breezes through this day, from south of east, till between three and four o'clock, then veered north of east; clouded, with cumuli passing over, A.M.; P.M. sky cleared.

Friday, 3rd.—Moderate wind, and cloudy, till between seven and eight; afterward cleared; wind freshened, veering north-north-east, A.M., and afternoon came on to blow very hard from north by east and north; atmosphere hazy and damp: strong wind all night, cloudless sky.

Saturday, 4th.—Continued a strong wind all this day, increased during the afternoon, and blew very boisterously, in gusts; sky cloudless A.M.: afternoon cirrous clouds, and hazy; trifling showers in the evening; high wind all night, moderating a little toward daybreak.

Sunday, 5th.—Fresh breezes before noon, lightly clouded and hazy; afternoon strong wind till about six o'clock, when gradually dropped; after sunset cloudy to south-south-west and north-west, and lightning for a while in both those quarters; wind continued light from northward till near ten, when dropped to a calm; clouds passed over from west to east between ten and eleven, and about midnight wind shifted round to south, and came on to blow very fresh; about three clouded over heavily. At sunrise barometer 29·60.

Unrolling of a Mummy.—On Thursday, a female mummy, presented to the Natural History Society of Shrewsbury, by the late Dr. Butler, was unrolled in the presence of about 200 highly respectable spectators, a great part of whom were ladies, it having been stated that there would be nothing indelicate in the interesting operation. Mr. Birch, from the British Museum, superintended the unrolling of the mummy, previous to which he described the process of embalming among the Egyptians. The outer coffin in which the present remains were deposited announced that it contained the body of "Tennon-en-Rhons, Priestess of Amon," who was "dedicated to Osiris, Presiding in the West, Lord of Abydos, that he would give offerings for the sake of the deceased." The lecturer began at the feet of the corpse to untie the linen bandages which enveloped it. These consisted of several hundred pieces, of the hue of wash-leather, but capitally woven cloth, and in some parts not much discoloured, and pretty strong. On one of the pieces was an inscription stating the age of the mummy to be 21 years. On unlapping the bandages round the neck, the head fell off, and was found quite perfect, several of the teeth in front being still fixed in their sockets, one of them loose. The cartilages of the ears were perfect, the dried flesh having the semblance of dark gingerbread. The body was disclosed with a vast deal more difficulty than the head, the embalmers having dipped it into the hot bitumen so long and so frequently as to destroy the flesh and render the skin and its envelope one mass. Gradually, however, the toes appeared, all perfect except the nails, the feet being small and very attenuated. The muscles and the skin of the legs, and the cap of the knee, next became visible, and the hands, crossed on the abdomen, were traced after great labour. The hip bones, the shoulders, and the ribs, were exposed one after another, till at last the fully developed frame of a human being, 3,000 years old, lay exposed to the gaze of the company. Upwards of three hours were occupied in the process.—*Local paper.*

BIRTH.

At her residence, Elizabeth-street, on Sunday, 5th instant, the lady of Mr. William Barnet of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Yesterday, at St. Phillip's Church, by the Rev. B. L. Watson, Mr. Benjamin Allen, of Maneroo, to Ann, second daughter of John Waite, of Broulee, Sutton Forest.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. J. K. Heydon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Port Wine, Household Furniture, Earthenware, and Sundries.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Sheep, Cattle, and Horses, with Station on the Hume River.

Mr. John Johnson.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books, Drapery, Dresses, Regatta Shirts, Dressing Cases, Plane-irons, Tea, Flour, &c.

Mr. Lucas.—On the premises, Goulburn-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture.

Mr. Samuel Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Corks, Window Glass, Lunette Glasses, Drapery, Roman Cement, Sperm Oil, Pork, and Pickled Salmon.

Mr. Moses Joseph.—At his Rooms, Wearing Apparel, Drapery, Slops, Hats, Looking-glasses, Ironmongery, Tinware, Combs, Shop Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Working Bullocks; at 12 o'clock, Land in Sydney, Orchard and Garden at Concord, and Sheep near Queanbeyan.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. George Seymour.—On the premises, February 8, the Red House Farm, near Windsor.

Mr. Beck.—At Campbelltown, February 9, Cattle.

Mr. Collie.—At Wollongong, February 11, Cattle.

For Port Nelson, Bay of Islands, and Auckland.

WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH.

THE PACKET SCHOONER *SHAMROCK,* Captain Daldy.

J. B. METCALFE.

1976 Lower George-street.

For Auckland and Valparaiso,

Calling at the Bay of Islands, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE FINE PACKET BRIG *BRISTOLIAN,* A 1, 160 tons, C. H. Thomas, Commander, will sail positively on the 25th instant, full or not full. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board, to

W. DRAKE AND CO, or to J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.

February 7. 1956

A MEETING of the Electors of the Borough of Campbelltown, took place in the new building erected by Mr. Beck, in George-street, Campbelltown, on Friday, the 3rd day of February instant, when a series of resolutions were entered into expressive of the sense of the meeting, approving of Mr. Fitzgerald as representative for the united Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, and Campbelltown,

Dr. Blake, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a committee for carrying out the objects of the meeting—

Messrs. Thomas Argent
John Hurley
Edward Taylor
P. H. Mulholland
James Warby
George Fieldhouse
John Keighran
Edward Taylor, junior
Paul Huon
Dr. Blake
— Vardy
B. Warby
— Reeves
John Sheehan
William Bustle
— Fitkins
A. Elliott
Michael Byrne 1941

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

Capital £5000, in 250 Shares of £20 each.

THE Deed of Settlement of the above Company lies for signature at the Office of Messrs. Chambers and Holden, King-street.

T. BARKER, Chairman.

1935

THE SATIRIST!!!

IN consequence of the great demand for the *SATIRIST* newspaper, the proprietor begs to announce that a SECOND EDITION has been printed, and is now ready for delivery, at the office, Lower George-street.

Sydney, February 7. 1995

JUST RECEIVED EX *SARAH SCOTT.*

HOMEWARD BOUND, by J. F. Cooper
Thomson's Lunar Tables
Norrie's Practical Navigation
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols.
Harry Lorrequer
Cobbett's Cottage Economy
Boswell on Bees, Pigeons, and Rabbits
Advice to the purchasers of Horses
Oxford and Cambridge Nuts to Crack
Valpy's Latin Grammar
Buccaneer, a Tale, by Mrs. Hall
Ellis's English and Latin Exercises
The Forget me Not, for 1843
Songs and Home
Indian Orphans, by Mrs. Sherwood
Children's Books (in great variety)
Language of Flowers
Exempla Minora
Nochden's Grammar of the German Language
Ravenhorst's German and English Dictionary
Newman and Barretti's Spanish and English Dictionary
Young Ladies' Equestrian Manual
Little Arthur's History of England
The Little Grammarian
Familiar Geography, by the Abbe Gaultier
Sunday Lessons for Little Children
The Poultry Yard, by Peter Boswell
Richmond's Annals and the Poor
Valpy's Virgil
Walker's Treatise on Wrestling and Boxing, (plates)
George St. Julian, the Prince, by Henry Cockton
Anthon's Latin Grammar
Burnett on the Pastoral Care
Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ; or, the Antiquity of the British Churches
Thurlowe's Land Surveyor's Ready Reckoner
Child's Book of Objects, with many coloured plates
Poetry of Flowers, or Flora's Lyre
Book for all Seasons; a Holiday Offering for Youth of both sexes
Initial Waters.

JAMES TEGG, Bookseller and Stationer,

1960 George-street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOWELL'S STATE TRIALS, 34 volumes, published at £42 10s.
Pacha of many Tales, by Captain Marryatt, 3 vols., price 9s.
The English Stage, 10 vols., price £2
The Man without a Soul, 2 vols., 6s.
Young John Bull, 3 vols., 6s.
Tales of the Heart, by Mrs. Bray, 3 vols., 9s.
The Forester, a Tale of 1688, 3 vols., 9s.
Annals of the Family M'Roy, 3 vols., 9s.
New Elegant Extracts in Prose, 6 vols., 12s.
Chitty's Commercial and General Lawyer, price 20s.
Grace Darling, or, the Maid of the Isles, price 6s.

JAMES TEGG, Bookseller and Stationer,

1957 George-street.

A. F. COBHAM, nine years with Mr. Robert Hendrie, perfumer to Her Majesty, London—begs most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the nobility and gentry of this colony, to the following most fashionable and useful appendages to the toilet—

Hendrie's superior lavender water
" esprit de lavendi aux mille fleurs
" esprit de lavendi au Portugal
" perfumed spirits of lavender
" eau Mignonne and eau de toilette
" bouquets du roi, Victoria, Albert
" bouquets Prince of Wales and Princess Royal
" extracts, Marechale, Mousseline, Miel
" extracts, Millefleur, Geranium, and Réséda
" hair, wash, vegetable, and oriental extracts
" germinative liquid and moelline
" Circassian cream, bears' grease, and marrow oil
" hair, nail, and tooth brushes
" dressing and small-tooth combs and hair pins
" brown and white Windsor soap
" soap tablets of every perfume
" preservative and camphor tooth powders
" violet, rose, vegetable and royal ditto
" Naples shaving soap, cakes, tablets
" Nerezza, the Parisian hair dye, &c.

47, Phillip-street, Sydney. 1979

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of gentlemen to the following articles in their Tailoring department, which will be found to be of the very best quality and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices.

Grass-cloth Taglioni coats, weighing LESS THAN 5½ OUNCES
Patent WATERPROOF lunette cloth D'Orsay coats, quite new
Patent WATERPROOF Zephyr Mackintosh coats quite new
Mixed Zephyr cloth D'Orsay coats, the last new cut
A complete assortment of west-end of London-made clothing, hats, gloves, shirts, stocks, and braces, with every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman
Military ducks and drills, of the very best qualities
Rich silk, satin, and cashmere vestings
Best superfine wool-dyed cloth and cassimeres
Lunette cloths and patent cachmeres
Black, blue, and scarlet livery plushes, with striped livery vestings to match

Pite and Preston would more particularly call the attention of SETTLERS to their COLONIAL TWEEDS, and an assortment of slops, blankets, rugs, &c.

N.B. A suit of clothes (as usual) of the first order of cut, quality, and workmanship, made to measure in ten hours.

1940 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

Great Interest for Money! £75 per Annum for £850!

W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell by private contract, from the proprietor, Mr. H. I. Sloman, a first-rate brick-built HOUSE, containing a shop and five rooms, with outhouses, &c., situated in Bank-street, being the centre of that most astonishing and rising portion of the city, CHIPPENDALE. Several parties have offered £75 per year rent for it, but the proprietor would prefer selling it, even without encumbering with a tenant. Any large provision merchant would be sure to find this a first-rate opportunity to establish a retail and money-making store, it being situated in the most promising part of this growing city: as a proof, no less than three hundred houses have been erected in the immediate neighbourhood within the last six months. Terms, liberal. Apply to the auctioneer, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street. 2079

HOUSES FOR SALE.

A FAMILY RESIDENCE on the Surry Hills, with out buildings complete, three acres of the richest land, and plenty of water.

Five Cottages in Hunter-street, advantageously let to good tenants. Liberal credit, or Union Bank Shares in exchange.

Four substantial Houses in Hunter-street, producing nearly £700 a year.

House and Store complete, in Jamison-street, first-rate premises for business.

One House, with neighbouring Cottages, and spare Building Ground, in Macquarie-street South.

Four small Houses in Clarence-street, let for £6 per month each.

One genteel Cottage in Castlereagh street. Terms of purchase, easy.

Five substantial and respectable residences, very pleasantly and conveniently situated, near the centre of the City.

Also, one house in Bridge-street.

CHARLES BEILBY,

1946 Elizabeth street.

BULLOCKS AND DRAY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, a Team of six Bullocks, with Bows and Yokes complete, and a very superior Pole Dray. The Bullocks are particularly quiet, and so well trained that a boy can manage them, and they are always easily found, not being given to leap fences or to wander from home. They are only parted with from not being longer required. Apply to Mr. Marjoribanks, Loamend Grove, near Parramatta. 1964

BATHURST CHEESE.

JUST received, and on sale at the Stores of the Undersigned

20 Cwt. of superior Bathurst Cheese.

R. AND T. COVENY,

Market-street, 6th February. 1997

WOOL.—The undersigned is a buyer of Wool for cash, or will make advances on consignments thereof to London or Liverpool.

THOMAS HOLT, Jun, Pitt-street South,

1952 Four houses beyond Liverpool-street.

Slops, Blankets, Rugs, &c.

SETTLERS and country Storekeepers will find an extensive assortment of the above, with every article in Linendrapery, Haberdashery, &c., at the lowest possible prices, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S,

1939 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHES, Books, Furniture, &c., bought by R. M. Lindsay, 117, Kent-street, North, off Erskine street.

N.B.—A note addressed to R. M. L.—parties attended at their own residences. 1973

Recollect Valentine's Day.

VALENTINES and Valentine Books, Sixpence each, in great variety, on sale at

JAMES TEGG'S,

1959 Bookseller, George-street.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

WHEELBARROWS, watches, dolls, bats, carved animals, dissected puzzles, transparent slates, pincushions, carts, waggons, musical toys, whistles, skipping ropes, fiddles, sailing boats, toy cards, cricket bats, &c.

JAMES TEGG, Bookseller and Stationer,

1958 George street.

PHAETON AND HARNESS.

WANTED to purchase, a second-hand Phaeton and Harness, in good condition. Apply to Mr. Holt, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street. 1951

WANTED to rent immediately, a house containing five or six rooms, with kitchen, pleasantly situated on the outskirts of Sydney, and within fifteen minutes' walk of Saint James's Church. Apply by letter, post-paid, to E S P., *Herald* Office. 1948

PRIVATE TUTOR.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, wishes to engage as private Tutor, in a quiet retired family, where his services would be considered as equivalent to his board and lodging; no salary required. The advertiser is capable of instructing in the Classics, Modern Languages, and the usual routine of an English Education. The country, within thirty miles of Sydney, would be preferred. Apply post paid, to H. B. T., *Herald* Office. 1962

To Barristers and Solicitors.

ANY GENTLEMAN of either profession requiring the assistance of a person fully competent to draft Equity Pleadings, and who is conversant with the details of legal business generally, will hear of one who can furnish highly respectable references as to character and capability by addressing E. H. F., (post paid) *Herald* Office. 1989

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, accustomed to Land Surveying, both with the Chain and Theodolite, is desirous of being employed; is also a good Draughtsman; would be content with moderate remuneration; is also well acquainted with book-keeping, and would make himself useful and contented in any respectable situation, either in town or country; would humble himself to be a labourer, manservant, butler, or any capacity to prevent him from being a wanderer upon the earth, or dependent upon society. Please address K. M. T, Post Office, Sydney. 1982

WANTED, a SITUATION as Superintendent of a Cattle Station or Stations, by a person of colonial experience, who understands the management of the dairy, and can give unexceptionable testimonials: would take charge of sheep, also has no objection to any part of the Colony. Address, if by letter post-paid, R. S. T., *Herald* Office. 1950

WANTED, for a farm at Brisbane Water, a man who understands gardening and taking charge of an entire horse. Also, a rough carpenter for splitting and fencing, and a man as carter, but he must understand all farm work. Apply to Mr. Walter Beames, Grocer, George-street. 1966

WANTED, a respectable young man as an assistant in a country store. He must perfectly understand the drapery business. Unexceptionable references will be required. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 1999

WANTED, an Assistant to the Drapery Business. Enquire at Devonshire House, Pitt-street. 1891

WANTED, a groom or under coachman, must be a single man, of unexceptionable character, who has always lived in gentlemen's service. Apply to the undersigned, at the Custom House, Sydney, on Monday, the 13th instant.

N. GIBBES.

Regentville, February 5. 1945

Washing Wanted.

WANTED, the washing of one or two families; the advertiser living in the vicinity of the Surry Hills, with every convenience for getting up fine linen in the first style, pledges herself to give every satisfaction, having been extensively engaged in that capacity in the interior. Letters post paid, for M. H., care of Mr. Leslie, butcher, near the Old Toll Bar, will meet with immediate attention. 1954

WANTED, a Laundress; none but one perfectly acquainted with her business need apply. For reference apply at the *Herald* Office. 1961

A RESPECTABLE young English woman wishes for a situation as Housemaid or Nursemaid; is a good sempstress, and can produce good testimonials from her last place. Address O. S., *Herald* Office. 1194

A RESPECTABLE female, who works well at her needle, will be happy to engage with any families who may require her services, by the week or month. Communications to be addressed to Z. Z., at Mr. V. Puzey's, Lower George-street. 2000

WANTED, a good plain Cook, who is willing to be useful. Apply, from three to five, at Mr. Sly's, Cabinetmaker, Pitt-street. 1965

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

THE undersigned requests all claims against him may be immediately furnished for liquidation, and all those who stand indebted either by promissory note or book debt, whose accounts lie over due three months, if not settled on or before the first of March, they will be handed over to my solicitor for recovery.

MICHAEL GANNON.

February 6. 1991

NOTICE.—If Mr. Sandow does not call and pay the expenses on the twenty bags of Flour carted from Mr. George Thorne's, Lower George-street, to Campbell's Wharf, before the 25th of the month, it will be sold to pay expenses.

THOMAS HALY, near the Custom House.

Sydney, February 6. 1972

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against employing George Bartlett Richardson, Currier, he being under a written agreement to me.

CHARLES JACKSON, Broken-back Bridge, Parramatta.

February 1. 1944

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED, on Sunday last, the 20th November, my indented apprentice, JOSEPH HUNT, native of the Colony, height five feet three inches and a half, hair fair, eyes grey, complexion swarthy: I offer the above Reward to any person lodging him in any of her Majesty's Gaols. Any person harbouring him after this notice will be prosecuted.

CHARLES JACKSON,

1943 Broken-back Bridge, Parramatta

BILL LOST.

LOST, on Saturday last, the 4th February, at or near the Union Bank of Australia, a promissory note, at three months, £30 8s. 9d.; drawn by Mr. Joseph Walford, in favour of Mr. George Thorne, whoever has found the same and will bring it to No. 43, Lower George-street, will be rewarded. Payment being stopped, all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the said note.

1986 J. J. HORSLEY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST on 6th January, from Appleby's Public House, on the road between Queanbeyan and Shannahon's, two Horses, description as under; whoever will deliver them to Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; or Mr. F. R. Hora, Reid's Flat; or Mr. E. B. Kitson, Solicitor, Goulburn, shall received the above reward.

One bay horse, about 13½ hands high or more, white streak down the face, seven years old, TN on the shoulder, branded also apparently C or G on neck.

One grey pony, 13 hands high and upwards, long bang tail, small u under the saddle, four years old, and but lately handled. 1998

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, from the Commercial Wharf, on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, a boat about 14 feet long, painted inside, bottom black, upper works green, with inside gunwale white; outside black, with white ribbon, with piece cff the stem. Whoever has found the same, and will bring her to the Commercial Wharf, will receive the above reward.

Commercial Wharf, February 7. 1987

CAUTION.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public against giving credit to my wife Mary Guy, as she has left her home without any cause or provocation, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may incur.

HENRY GUY.

February 3. 1942

BOARD AND LODGING.

THE Advertiser, a person of retired habits, would be glad to meet with the above in a genteel quiet family. Address M. N., Post Office. Apartments wanted. 1919

TO LET, at the north end of George street, adjoining Dawes' Battery—a newly finished House, containing eight large rooms, kitchen, and wash-house.

ALSO,

A Cottage in Brisbane-street, Sheriff's-garden, containing four rooms, a large piece of garden ground, and a good well of water. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 1, Argyle-street.

1992 MICHAEL GANNON.

OFFICE TO LET, in Regent Terrace, Hunter-street; rent £1 5s. per week. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 1977

Kissing Point.

TO BE LET, for three months, or longer if required, a brick-built cottage, situated next door to the parsonage, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room; there is about half an acre of garden ground, and a run for a horse in an adjoining paddock. For particulars, apply to the present occupant. 1978

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO LET, the Cottage on the Parramatta Road, about four miles from Sydney, opposite Taverner's public house, formerly the residence of the late Dr. Wardell. The Cottage consists of four good-sized rooms, with a verandah all round, and excellent dry cellars under the whole of the house. The outhouses comprise a four-stall stable, harness-room, with hay-loft all over, coach-house, small dry-store, bakehouse, with good oven, dairy, and servants' room over kitchen, pan-house, milking bail, and pig-stye. Together with the Cottage, will be let twenty-one acres, comprising good paddocks, a piece of land fenced and manured for a garden, a piece of land fenced in for a pig-yard, a never-failing well of excellent water and waterholes for cattle. The premises may be viewed. For further particulars, apply there, or at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Elizabeth and King-streets. 1988

TO BE LET, a small farm of about one hundred acres, a few miles from Sydney, with a good verandah cottage, containing five rooms, with out-buildings, viz., three-stall stable, harness-room, cart-shed, barn, piggery, fowl-houses, underground dairy, and men's hut, and a large and productive garden well stocked with fruit trees. The peaches and quinces, of which there are a large quantity, ungathered. Rent moderate. Apply, if by letter post paid, to H. S., No. 95, Lower George-street, Sydney. 1969

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sixty-one Bolts damaged Bleached Canvas, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern.

Part bales	Bolts		Canvas, No.	
H in diamond, 45	53—6	bolts bleached canvas, No.	2	More or less damaged by salt water.
"	54—5	ditto	2	
"	59—5	ditto	3	
"	63—2	ditto	3	
"	65—5	ditto	4	
"	68—3	ditto	4	
"	69—6	ditto	4	
"	71—6	ditto	4	
"	73—6	ditto	4	
"	74—2	ditto	4	
"	74—2	ditto	5	
"	76—5	ditto	5	
"	79—2	ditto	5	
"	79—3	ditto	6	
"	80—1	ditto	6	
"	83—1	ditto	6	

61 bales

Terms at Sale. 1984

Horse, Saddle, and Bridle.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One Bay Horse, broken in to saddle or harness.

The above is one of the well-known breed of Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon, and consequently requires no further recommendation.

Terms at sale. 2001

UR.

FOSS and LLO[YD] will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Six tons Flour.

Terms at sale. 1993

Porter, Cider, Tea, Sugar, Rice, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Forty hogsheads Porter
Seventeen casks Cider
Thirty chests Tea
One hundred and two half-chests Hysonskin Tea
Fifty boxes black Tea
Seventeen tons Sugar
Ten tons fine Rice
Two Wheat Mills
Case Gent's Slippers

1975 Terms at sale.

Elegant Household Furniture, English Manufacture.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at eleven o'clock precisely,

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of—

Chairs
Tables
Washstands
Couches
Bedsteads
Mattrasses
Sideboards, &c.

Terms at sale. 1953

In the Insolvent Estate of James Jeremiah Byles, Solicitor.

(UNDER ACT OF COUNCIL, 5 VICTORIA, NO. 17.)

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises occupied by Mr. J. J. Byles, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, The whole of the Household Furniture of the above-named Insolvent, consisting of Carpets, Tables, Couch, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Pictures, Bedsteads, Bed and Bedding, Chest of Drawers, Plate, Platedware, Crockeryware.

ALSO,

Guitar, Ladies' Watch, &c., &c.

One hundred and four Law Books, 136 Nos. Legal Observer.

☞ The attention of the Legal Profession is particularly called to the Law Books, being a very useful collection.

Terms at sale.

CLARKE IRVING, JOSEPH M'KENNA,

1974 Trustees.

THIS DAY.

J. K. HEYDON will Sell by Auction, THIS DAY, immediately after the Furniture, Earthenware, and Cut Wine Glasses, at his Mart, King-street,

Forty-eight dozen superior Port, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Terms as usual. 1980

MAPS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

J. K. HEYDON apprises the Trade, Schoolmasters, and the public generally, that he is instructed to submit to competition, without the slightest reserve, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT (his periodical Literary Sale), at his Auction Mart, King-street,

An Invoice of MAPS (principally having reference to local subjects), mounted on rollers, and in cases. They are the latest editions, and comprise, among other subjects—

The World
Europe, Asia, Africa, and America
Australia, two sheets
Eastern Australia
South Australia
Western Australia
Auckland (New Zealand)
New Zealand
Norfolk Island
Van Diemen's Land
South America
China, India, and Cape of Good Hope
Burmah, Siam, and Cochin China
And a variety of others. 1983

BOOKS, ON THURSDAY.

J. K. HEYDON, of King street, begs to apprise the public, that his list of Books for THURSDAY next, will comprise some of the most Standard Works of the day, particulars of which will be published in due time. 1981

MR. LUCAS will sell by auction, on the premises, in Goulburn-street, near Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, Furniture, comprising

Twelve chairs, four tables
One cupboard, one dresser
One chest drawers
Wash-hand-stand, looking-glasses
One bedstead, three mattresses, palliase
Cut glass, china, books
Pictures, fender, and fire-irons
Sofas, curtains, and sundries

Terms, Cash. 1996

To Country Storekeepers, General Dealers, and Others.

Printed Bandannas, Regatta Shirts, Calico, Blue Jackets, Print Dresses, Jim Crows, Cloth Trousers, Flour, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, &c. &c.

ISAAC SIMMONS will Sell by Auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two bales calico
One case regatta shirts
Two hundred print dresses
One case prints
One case Jim Crows
One case hosiery
Four cases printed jeans
One trunk blue jackets
One hundred pairs cloth trousers

ALSO,

Seventy casks fine flour
Fifty dozen bottled fruit
Fifty cases pickles
Eighteen half-chests tea, ex *Orwell*
Thirty chests green tea
Twenty coils New Zealand rope, &c. &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A silver lever watch.

Terms at Sale. 1971

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred dozen Port, in casks three dozen each
One hundred ditto Sherry, in ditto three ditto
Two hundred and ten ditto Brandy, in cases two and three dozen each
One ditto Dunbar's Ale
One ditto Dunbar's Porter.

Terms at sale. 1970

To Dealers, Settlers, Bakers, and Others.

MR. JOHN JOHNSON will sell by auction, at Eleven o'clock, THIS DAY, upon the premises, No. 11, King-street, without reserve,

Two tons flour, suitable for Bakers, in lots to suit purchasers
Ten dozen regatta shirts
Twenty pieces striped drill
Ten chests tea
Silk handkerchiefs
One hundred dresses, assorted
A lot of books.

ALSO,

A lot of plane-irons, assorted
Superior bombazines, and
Gentlemen's dressing cases.

With a great variety of useful goods, too numerous to particularise. 1968

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

An Annuity of £100 per Annum.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HENRIETTA FORBES, OF ARGYLE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, WIDOW.

MR. JOSEPH NEWTON will Sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, at his Sale Room, Market-street,

An Annuity of £100 per annum, payable during the life of the said insolvent, by quarterly payments. This annuity is payable out of the annual proceeds of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Payne, deceased.

Terms liberal. Conditions declared at the time of sale.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Alexander Rollason, the Trustee, at his Office, 3, Phillip-street; Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors to the Estate; or to the Auctioneer.

Market-street, 6th February. 1967

ENTIRE HORSE, YOUNG DROVER,

IMPORTED PER LADY MARGARET.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V. S., will sell by auction, without reserve, at his Repository, Castlereagh-street, on SATURDAY next, at Twelve o'clock,

YOUNG DROVER is a good bay, rising five years old, sixteen hands one inch high; has great bone, and very superior action. He was got by the noted coach-horse Drover, (which received the premium at Barnardcastle in 1835, and also at the Great Agricultural Show at Northallerton in 1840, at Durham in 1838 and 1840, for being the best coach-horse stallion); dam by Earl Strathmore's Enchanter, grandam by Mr. Read's bay Beverley, g. grandam by Mr. Clark's Old Horse of Coal Hill. Enchanter was got by Orpheus, out of Tuberose, by Hazard; grandam Grey Starling, by Starling; g. grandam Couching Polly, by Bartlett's Childers; g. g. grandam by Counsellor; g. g. g. grandam by Snake; g. g. g. g. grandam by Luggs; g. g. g. g. g. grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock, &c.

Pedigree examined and approved by W. WETHERELL.

Durham, October 16, 1841.

My dear Sir,—On my arrival at home last evening, I found you had purchased for the foreign market Young Drover; I really congratulate you on the judicious selection you have made in him, as well as Rainbow, both of which I consider as good, if not better, sires of the breed than any I know of, either in this county or the adjoining county—Northumberland. I hope for the sake of the country you are going to send them to, they may arrive safe, and if so there is no doubt of their being of the greatest service as stallions.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

1990 W. WETHERELL.

Prime Dairy Cattle and Bulls.

MR. BECK has received instructions from G. A. Kemp, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Market-place, in Campbelltown, on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

Ten quiet well-bred Milking Cows
Ten prime Hereford Heifers, and
Three young Durham Bulls.

Terms at sale. 1947

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Adam Wilson: by Order of the Trustees.

MR. COLLIE will sell by auction, at Wollongong, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant,

Three mares
Two horses, three years old (entire)
One filly, ditto
One colt, two years old
Three foals
Fifteen head of cattle
The property of the above estate.

Particulars of the Stock, and terms, at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1522107

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BIG BOB COOPER.

Or all the men in Sydney town,
There's none so fit and proper,
To wear a senatorial gown,
As my friend—Big Bob Cooper.
Senatus populusque,
Hurrah for gin and whiskey!
Ye rusty cats of Darlinghurst,
That now seem in a stupor,
What'er your wishes be, you durst
Not go beyond Big Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
You think him low, and much a rogue,
And curses like a trooper,—
Why that's the very thing in vogue—
He, none can match Big Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
Ye writing clerks, so poor and pale,
And craftsmen that do stop here,
Where Surry Hills invite the gale,—
You all must fix on Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
For he, when Heaven on air and sun,
And water claps a stopper,
Will smuggle in tun after tun,
And sell it cheap—Bob Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
The lawyers in the ward of Bourke,
Where there are very few poor,
Are all of late so slack of work—
They'll vote, no doubt, for Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
The Libel Law is nuts to them—
If Editor's not too poor—
"We'll have the Newgate tale, a-hem,
We all must vote for Cooper."
Senatus, &c.
Macquarie's men in hodden grey—
Rich drapers that keep shop there—
Frequenters of the Theatre gay—
Your only man is Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
Ye nymphs that glide between the lamps,
Each muddled gutter-groper—
Non-importation-total stamps,
Your truest friend—Big Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
The ——s, the ——s, and the ——s,
And D——, now a drooper,
Must class as secondary ones,
And yield the gauge to Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
But Phillip Ward's his place of strength,
Peculiar, true and proper,
There will the greatness shine at length
And breadth of Big Bob Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
Each corner house shall shout his fame,
Each thirsty throated toper,
Each butcher cleave with loud acclaim
The air in laud of Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
"I am the workman's ready friend,"
Says he—(faith, 'twas a whopper)—
"I'll make you all right in the end—
Just put me in," says Cooper.
Senatus, &c.
"I'll stand your part—I'll stroke your fur,"
(Fur erat ille auper,)
"I'll flatter every rascal cur,—
"You'll vote for me,—Bob Cooper!
"Senatus populusque,
"I'll treat with gin and whisky!
"A match the Governor has found!
"The Colony—I'll hoop her
"With swag of duties round and round
"And run my goods—Big Cooper!
Senatus populusque,
Hurrah for gin and whisky!
"I'll make Macarthur wheel about,
"And Therry, too, that stooper—
"I'll fight them, kick them, turn them out,
"If they resist Big Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
"Now ye electors all be wise,
"You'll find no man so proper—
"Without remorse, without disguise,
"As the old hand, Big Cooper!
Senatus, &c.
"Bad luck now to the black excise—
"Et Gypso qui stat super—
"Browne, Jeffrey, Simson, they be blow'd,
"I'll beat them yet—Big Cooper!
Senatus populusque,
Hurrah for gin and whiskey!

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

BERRIMA.

JANUARY 30.—After the business of the Police Office had been gone through to-day, Charles Throsby, Esq., of Throsby Park, read the following address to our much respected Police Magistrate, G. M. C. Bowen, Esq., he being about to leave the colony for his native land.

ADDRESS.

Dear Sir,—As you have resigned the office of Police Magistrate in this district, we cannot allow you to take leave of us, without bearing our united testimony to the zeal and ability with which you have discharged its duties, and publicly expressing our regret that we are about to lose you.

The reflection will be a satisfaction to you hereafter, as it is now pleasing to us, who have benefitted by your services; that in all your public conduct you have pursued an undeviating line: being above the unworthy end of a mere transient popularity; uninfluenced by any private motive; you have endeavoured in every instance simply to do what was right, and what you considered would be beneficial to the interest committed to your charge.

In a difficult position you have performed your duty: you leave a neighbourhood in which your moral example will, we hope, long maintain the influence it has already exercised for our good, and you take with you the universal respect and best wishes of us all.

To G. M. C. Bowen, Esq.

Here follow the signatures of Charles Throsby, Esq., J.P., John Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Rev. G. Vidal, Lieutenant Gall, 99th Regiment, and upwards of fifty of the most influential and respectable people in the district.

To the above address, Mr. Bowen returned the following

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—This flattering expression of your good-will is not the less gratifying from its being (though for no particular reason that I can assign) quite unexpected. Having been long conscious of a deficiency in those enviable felicities of manner which attract general favour, and more often than any other kind of merit, are the cause of such marks of approbation as the present, I have ceased in some measure to calculate upon them. If it is then creditable to yourselves that you must have been influenced by a higher motive than always operates on such an occasion, that circumstance renders your address so much the more valuable and pleasing to me.

In ascribing to me the habitual endeavour to do my plain duty, and a preference of the testimony of a good conscience to the applause of men—you do me no more than justice, so much praise I claim for myself; but as justice is not always tendered to persons whose duties seem to interfere with the private interests of individuals, I am bound to thank you for awarding it to me.

You state correctly, that the duty of a Police Magistrate is difficult: no part of it is more so than the having frequently in one's official, as well as judicial capacity, to disoblige persons. This is so often the case, that it becomes necessary to cultivate firmness of temper, and to give the mind an attitude of determined resistance. It is too much to hope that a man compassed with infirmities should never on any occasion fall into an extreme, and carry this too far. It is, indeed, one of the many unpleasant consequences of human frailty, that integrity so often assumes the disguise of sternness and severity. If I have sometimes, as is very probable, unnecessarily wounded the self-love of individuals whom, out of Court, I should be most unwilling to offend, I hope they will accept my regret and apology, and that too whether their names are included in the signatures of this address or not.

That my outward conduct has been deformed by no gross immorality is not so great a merit as it might be, were the society of this colony such as it has been slanderously represented by parties in Great Britain. Every one here is aware that had I been an openly immoral man I could not have been received into your houses, nor have partaken of those hospitalities, which nothing short of the attractions of my native land could induce me now to relinquish.

I take my leave of you, gentlemen, with every kind and warm wish for your prosperity, and the happiness of your families.

G. M. C. BOWEN.

To Charles Throsby, J. Nicholson, Senior, Esq., Rev. G. Vidal, Lieutenant Gall, 99th Regt., and the other gentlemen whose signatures appear to the address.

We cannot permit this opportunity to pass without bearing our testimony to the truth of what is mentioned in the above address. A more just and upright man never sat in court as a magistrate than the gentleman who is about to leave us. His conduct throughout has been marked by one undeviating line of justice and firmness, tempered with mildness and discretion. Never courting the applause of the vulgar, nor fearing or cringing to the rich. He has invariably dealt justice with an impartial hand. Many there are who with us will deeply regret his departure.

We sincerely trust that his passage to his native land may be a pleasant one, and that he may there find in the bosom of his family every comfort and happiness which he so justly merits.

Pursuant to an advertisement published in the papers, a highly respectable meeting of the constituents of Charles Cowper, Esq., was held at the "Surveyor-General" Inn, this day, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure his return in the new Legislative Council, as member of the County of Camden. On the motion of John Nicholson, Esq., Charles Throsby, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. THROSBY addressed the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, of which we give an outline. He stated the object of the meeting was to choose a fit and proper person to represent the inhabitants of the County of Camden in the new Legislative Council. He was glad to see the meeting attended by so many respectable and influential men in the district. It showed their anxiety to secure the object of the meeting. He was satisfied Mr. Cowper was well qualified to fill the responsible duties of representing the county. It was well known that he was a gentleman possessed of considerable abilities—that he was a large landed proprietor, not in the County of Camden, but on both sides of the county—he was also a large stockholder, his interests were, therefore, closely connected with his constituents; and he was sure that if Mr. Cowper was elected that he would do his duty to his country. Mr. Throsby then called upon John Nicholson, Esq., to propose the first resolution.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, before proposing the resolution to the meeting, begged to preface it with a few remarks. He had known Mr. Cowper upwards of twenty years, and had every opportunity of judging of both his public and private conduct during that long space of time, and felt a pleasure in stating to the meeting that in his opinion a fitter person could not be elected to represent the county. After a few other remarks, urging upon the meeting the necessity of doing their utmost for Mr. Cowper, Mr. Nicholson read the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting Charles Cowper, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent the County of Camden in the new Legislative Council, and the electors now present pledge themselves to use their influence and best exertions to secure his election.

Mr. JOSHUA COOPER, of Mittagong, seconded the resolution and said, that it was with great pleasure he rose to second this resolution, Mr. Cowper, he regretted to say, was an entire stranger to him, but considering that he had a duty to perform to himself and his country, he made it his business to enquire of his intelligent neighbours, (he Mr. Cooper having been but a short time in the district,) the result was, that Mr. Cowper appeared to him to be a fit and proper person to represent the interests of the inhabitants of the county of Camden, in the New Legislative Assembly, indeed he considered the county highly favoured by Mr. Cowper's coming forward to represent them. The resolution having been put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. M. C. BOWEN, P. M., proposed the 2nd resolution, namely:

That with a view to carry into effect the first resolution, a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen to be appointed for the district of Berrima, with power to add to their number, viz.: Charles Throsby, Esq., J. P., John Nicholson, Esq., J. P., John Nicholson, Junior, Esq., Joshua Cooper, Esq., Henry Badgery, Esq., and Messrs. Kenneth Munro, and Edward Gray.

In putting this resolution to the meeting, Mr. Bowen said, that were he to consult his private inclinations, he should, being now on the point of leaving the colony, keep himself clear from the strife of politics, and as he was not an elector, he should not even be in the country at the time of election, he should not think it necessary under any ordinary circumstances to take a part. But there was something peculiar in the contest for this county. The candidates are not residents, but comparative strangers, and come before us as the impersonations, not only of opposite principles in politics, but of different religions. It concerns me chiefly to regard them in their latter light. The condition of religion in this colony calls especially for every Christian man's anxious consideration. I confess myself to be one of those who hailed the passing of the Church Act as an unmixed benefit, but its working has made me change my opinion. It was intended to put the different denominations on a fair equality as respects outward aid from the public and political influence. There are many reasons why this has not taken place, one is, that members of the Church of England have been so long accustomed to a state provision, that they cannot be expected all at once to change their habits; but the most important, respects the different principles of the two Churches of Rome and England. If it should so happen that those of the one lead necessarily to increasing efforts for predominance, and that there is no such necessity attending on an obedience to the other, this is a circumstance that should be marked by politicians. Now in ascribing to members of the Church of Rome a real and constant, though it may be concealed, desire to obtain not toleration only, but dominion. I impute to them nothing to their dishonour, if they are good Christians, obedient to the authority of their Church, and consistent in their faith, they cannot contemplate the possibility of salvation for those out of the pale of that Church. Were I a Roman Catholic, I think that the consideration of the incalculable value of souls, would incline me to use all means, gentle or violent, to persuade, or to force all that are without to come in, and that it would be beyond all other things influence my political behaviour. This is certainly an old tale, but we must not therefore forget it, especially on an occasion like this which so forcibly calls for the exercise of that zealous self-defence which has been unavoidably one of the characteristics of the Protestant. I hope it will be understood that I am influenced entirely by motives which respect the public, and that I intend to say nothing of Mr. Therry personally, which can be inconsistent with the esteem I feel for him.

Mr. HENRY BADGERY, of Ivy Hall, seconded the resolution in a neat and appropriate speech, and remarked that he felt great pleasure in doing so, as in his opinion, from the knowledge he had of Mr. Cowper's talents and abilities, and from his having so great a stake in the colony, that Mr. Cowper was the fittest person to represent them in the New Legislative Council, and urgently called upon the gentlemen composing the committee to use their utmost exertions in their respective neighbourhoods to secure Mr. Cowper's return. The resolution was then put to the meeting and adopted.

Mr. T. B. HUMPHERY, of Oldbury, then proposed that Charles Throsby, Esq., do leave the chair, and that H. Badgery Esq., do take the same, which was seconded by George Riley, Esq.

Mr. Badgery having taken the Chair,

Mr. JOSHUA COOPER proposed that the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Charles Throsby, Esq., for his impartial and efficient conduct in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Loseby and carried unanimously.

Previous to the meeting being dissolved, Mr. MUNRO, of Sutton Forest, stated that (as Secretary to the committee) he had received several letters from gentlemen in the district, expressing their regret at their inability to attend, but promising their support to Mr. Cowper.

The business of the meeting having been gone through, the gentlemen composing the committee, and a number of other influential gentlemen, partook of a cold collation provided in the usual good style of the landlord of the 'Surveyor General" inn. A variety of loyal toasts were proposed and responded to with the usual spirit of Briton's sons.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

LAND SALES.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

In pursuance of the authority in me vested, by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies;" I do hereby notify and proclaim, that at eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 9th day of February next, the following town allotments of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the above recited Act, viz.:—

COUNTRY LOTS.

CUMBERLAND.—1. 115 acres, parish of South Colah. 2. 97 acres, same place. 3. 50 acres, same place. 4. 139 acres, same place. 5. 45 acres, parish of North Colah, 6. 70 acres, parish of North Colah, near Dural. 7, 8, 30 acres each, parish of North Colah, commencing at the northern corner of G. Hall's 600 acres. 9. 40 acres, parish of North Colah, near Dural. 10. 100 acres, parish of North Colah, commencing at the south-western boundary line of G. Hall's 600 acres, distant 53 chains from the south-west corner thereof. Upset price 20s. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

ST. VINCENT.—1. 50 acres, parish of Huskisson, 2. 107 acres, at Jervis Bay. 3. 94 acres, same place. 4. 50 acres, same place. 5. 33 acres, same place. 6—9. 40 acres each, same place. Upset price 20s. per acre.

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TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

HUSKISSON.—1—3. 2 roods each; allotments Nos. 1—3 of section 17. 4. 1 rood and 39 perches, No. 4 of section 17. 5. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 5 of section 17. 6. 1 rood and 16 perches, No. 6 of section 17. 7. 1 rood and 3 perches, No. 7 of section 17. 8. 35 perches, No. 8 of section 17. 9. 33½ perches, No. 9 of section 17. 10. 39¼ perches, No. 10, of section 17. 11. 14¼ perches, No. 11 of section 17. 12. 26¼ perches, No. 12 of section 17. 13, 14. 1 rood and 6 perches each, Nos. 13 and 14 of section 17. 15. 1 rood and 13 perches, No. 15 of section 17. Upset price, £10 per acre.

SCONE.—16, 17. 3 roods each, Nos. 2 and 1 of section 14. 18—21. 2 roods and 16 perches each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 15, and 1 and 2 of section 18. Upset price, £10 per acre.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

COURT of Claims Office, January 23, 1843. Notice is hereby given, that the following claims for deeds of grant of lands and Town Allotments will be ready for the examination of the Commissioners at the expiration of two months from this date, before which day any caveat or counter claim must be entered at this office. One notice will be given of the days appointed for the hearings.

1188. Mrs. Brown, of Liverpool, by her Attorney, J. Norton, Esq., 6 acres and 30 perches, in the county of Cumberland, parish of St. Luke, town of Liverpool. This allotment was located on the authority of Mr. Moore, J.P., of Liverpool, to W. Mannix, who, it is alleged, sold to F. E. Forbes, who sold to claimant. The deed will be prepared subject to quit-rent determined by the notice of 29th May, 1829, in pursuance of the Regulations of 25th August, 1834.

1189. Robert Ward, of Sydney, in trust for Hugh Taylor, of Parramatta, agent, and William Farrington, of ——, an infant, 23 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta, allotment No. 8, on the south side of Macquarie-street, in section No. 11. This allotment was leased by Sir T. Brisbane, for 21 years, from the 30th June, 1823, to F. Mountain, who, it is alleged, sold to R. Farrington, who devised to claimants Taylor and Farrington, who request a deed of grant upon the payment of 21 years' quit-rent as provided by the lease.

1190. Samuel Bayless, wheelwright, Brickfield Hill, Sydney, opposed by John Croft, of ——, 100 acres, in the county of Hunter, at the confluence of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers; commencing on the River Hunter, at the north-east corner of Greig's 500 acres. This land was located on an order of Sir T. Brisbane, dated 8th October, 1823, in favour of J. Strachan, who, it is alleged, sold to H. Flemming, who sold to J. Dargin, who sold to J. Croft, who sold to claimant; but Croft disputes his claim.

1191. William Henry Burgin, of Parramatta, 44 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of the Field of Mars, town of Parramatta, allotment No. 14, on the west side of the Windsor road, in section No. 8. This allotment is part of an original location of Rose or Mary Kennedy, who, it appears, sold to claimant, who alleges that the lease was intended for him, although in his father's name of William instead of William Henry. The lease was issued by Sir T. Brisbane, and is for 21 years from 30th June, 1823. The deed of grant is prayed for on the conditions of having erected buildings of the value of £1000, as provided by the lease.

IMPOUNDINGS.

ROPE'S CREEK, WESTERN ROAD.—On the 9th January, by Captain King's Superintendent: One brindled heifer, split in off ear, unbranded. One red steer, branded D off hip, TD off ribs. Also, by Mr. Edward Beacroft, on the 11th January: One mouse-coloured or brown bull calf, branded CH off rump. One red bull calf, about ten months old, unbranded. One yellow steer, branded CH off rump. One light brindled steer, branded IL off rump. One black heifer calf, unbranded. One strawberry bull calf, branded apparently H off hip. One red sided bull calf, white face, branded JD near rump. One yellow bullock, branded H off rump. Also, by Captain O'Connell's Superintendent:—One brown cow, branded CC on the near hip, (N) KDL under, on the milking side. If the above cattle are not released before the 14th February, they will be sold at the Police Office Yard, Penrith. E. BOOTH. [12s. 9d.

MUSWELLBROOK, January 29: One brindled snail horned cow, branded ∞ with A under, on off ribs, 18 on near rump, O on near shoulder. One red heifer calf, unbranded, six weeks old. One red and white heifer, branded H-H on near ribs, and UR off rump. One red bull calf, 10 months old, unbranded; damages 3d. per head. Also, from Overton, same day:—One white speckled mare, aged, stands about 14¼ hands high, long tail, saddle marks branded M-I-C under the mane off side, EC near shoulder; damages 15d. If not claimed they will be sold on the 27th February. E. BENNETT. [11s. 9d.

BATHURST.—January 21: One chestnut, horse, white hind feet and near fore feet, brands on each shoulder defaced being burnt or cut out, age about six years. One grey horse, off fore leg has been broken, branded CW off side under saddle. One black filly, about 2 years old, branded with an anchor off shoulder. One bay horse, branded A on the off shoulder, white stripe down the face, and saddle marks. One bay filly, about 3 years old, branded J on near shoulder, R off shoulder, black points, and long tail. One roan horse, branded D on near shoulder. One blue-sided bullock, near horn turned down, branded N off shoulder, IH over Ξ off hip. One brindle-sided poley cow, branded TG off shoulder, J-L or JHL conjoined on off rump, a yellow and white heifer calf by her side, unbranded. One brown poley cow, white belly and face, branded TG off shoulder, JH off thigh. One strawberry cow, branded JN near ribs, AL off ribs, a strawberry bull calf by her side unbranded. If the above horses and cattle are not released on or before the 24th February they will be sold. J. FREWREN, [14s. 6d.

WEST MAITLAND.—On the 18th January, by order of Mr. M. Giddir, of Ravensfield: One dark bay mare, black points, long tail, near fore knee has been blistered, near cheek blistered from rubbing the knee, branded T HO on near shoulder, B or 8 under main off side, run brand; has a dark bay colt by her side, no brand visible; damages 1s. One grey mare, switch tail, brand like O over IE or O over JF with A or M under, on near shoulder (near thigh; damages 6d. If not released within 21 days they will be sold. J. LEDHAM. [10s. 6d.

PROSPECT.—On 20th January, from the estate of R. Crawford:—One chestnut horse from 4 to 5 years old, star on forehead, white stripe down the nose, lame in near fore fetlock joint, short switch tale, branded C off ribs. If not released on or before the 20th February, he will be sold. W. ADAMS. [9s.

BORRE NYRANG.—January 17:—One yellow cow, branded TG or TC on near rump, AH off shoulder, piece off each ear, has a male calf unbranded. One yellow cow, same brand and ear mark, has a female calf unbranded. One yellow poley heifer, branded EH over D on off ribs. One dark red steer, white flank, branded CD on near rump. One yellow bullock, white back, branded MW on near rump. One yellow and white working bullock, branded 1M on near rump. One red poley heifer, a little white on back, JM on off rump, OO over O on near ribs, ear slit. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 17th February, they will be sold. J. HULL. [12s. 3d.

PENRITH.—From Sir J. Jamison's run, Regentville, February 1: One bay roan gelding, black points, short switch tail, star on forehead about 6 years old, stands 15½ hands high, branded JL conjoined under saddle off side, unshod. If not released before the 28th inst., he will be sold at the Court House, Penrith, G. H. BODL. [9s. 6d.

MURRURUNDI.—By E. White, Esq., Wickham, on the 25th January: One black heifer calf, branded WM with 7 under, near ribs, 7 near thigh. One red and white spotted cow, branded TY near ribs, 24 near shoulder, a bull calf by her side, unbranded. The above cattle belong to Mr. P. N. Walker, whose residence is unknown. One yellow and white poley cow, small slit in both ears, branded G H or O H with ∺ under, near rump, a bull calf by her side, unbranded; damages 2d. per head. One red sided bull, about two years old, unbranded; damages 10s. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 28th February, they will be sold. A. S. F. MACKINTOSH. [11s. 6d.

DUNDOO.—January 24: One yellow cow and calf, branded 164 near side, (H) on rump, brand on off thigh not legible. One brindle heifer, small horns, apparently unbranded. One red and white steer, like DH near rump. One black heifer, branded like MMF off thigh. One brindled heifer, white back, branded apparently IC off side. If the above cattle are not claimed and all expenses paid before the 19th February, they will be sold. W. JEFFREY. [10s.

BERRIMA.—January 26. Twelve sheep. If not claimed in twenty-one days from this date, they will be sold to defray expenses. J. LUDWIG. [9s.

MUSWELLBROOK.—On the 14th January, for trespass, at Bengalla:—One brown yearling colt, white on near hind fetlock, spot of white on forehead, branded with two diamonds one under the other, on off shoulder; damages 1s. 5d. If not claimed, he will be sold on the 27th February. E. BENNETT. [9s. 9d.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—January 28: One red cow, white belly, branded apparently HG on the near rump, GC or CG off rump, a small red calf by her side. One red-sided snail-horned heifer, white back and belly, branded apparently IW off rump. If not released on or before the 20th February, they will be sold. G. R. HAZARD. [9s. 3d.

MARULAN.—From the estate of G. Barber, Esq., of Marulan, Jan. 31:—One brown bullock, white spot on rump, branded J. One dark brown bullock, AT off side rump, prescribe brand under, same side. If the above bullocks are not released on or before the 22nd February, they will be sold. W. ADDISON. [9s. 6d.

PROSPECT.—January 28: One dark brown filly, few grey hairs on the forehead, rising three years old, long tail, branded off shoulder CR. One bay mare, star on the forehead, four years old, saddle marks, off fore fetlock white, short switch tail, branded on the off shoulder LA, under apparently under JR or JF. If the above described mare and filly are not claimed and released, they will be sold on 27th February. W. ADAMS. [9s. 9d.

MERTON.—On the 29th January, from Mr. Blaxland's, Wollon Hills: One chestnut mare white stripe down the face, branded LK or EK on near shoulder; damages 6d. If not released within 24 days she will be sold. H. STENT, [9s.

BURRAGORANG ROAD.—January 19: One aged light brindled sided working bullock, white back and speckled face, short white tail, branded K off shoulder, H off rump, and apparently S W 5 off ribs. If not claimed will be sold on the 14th February. H. DUNN. [9s.

MARULAN.—From the estate of G. Barber, Esq., on the 23rd January: One white cow, brindle spots on head and neck, branded H B on rump, milking side, MH on ribs off side. One red cow, white belly, branded IM on rump, milking side, MH on ribs off side. One brown bullock, star on forehead, white belly, branded IR HB under 2 under, or JR on rump, off side. Also, from the estate of R. P. Jenkins, Bramballa: One brown bullock, white on back and belly, branded W on near rump ∞ on thigh, apparently 8 on shoulder same side, SA on ribs, off side. One red bullock white back, same brands. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 27th February, they will be sold. W. ADDISON. [11s. 6d.

BUNGADORE.—From the estate of Mr. T. Hyland, Long Swamp, 15th January: One red bullock, branded EH on rump off side, 41 on ribs near side. One red-sided heifer, back, belly, tail, and flanks white, branded apparently WR on ribs milking side, apparently WP on ribs, 2 on thigh off side. One red cow, slit in near ear, branded JSV on rump, 2 under JSV on ribs milking side, WP on ribs, 2 in two places on thigh off side, a female calf by her side, branded apparently WP on ribs, 2 on thigh off side. One strawberry bullock, hobble on, chain of hobble fastened with cord to the leg, leather of hobble still on the leg, branded TT on ribs off side, illegible brand on rump same side, illegible brands in two places on ribs, illegible brand on rump near side. If the above cattle are not released within 21 days from the above date, they will be sold. J. DWYER. [12s.

TO BE SOLD.

ALL the Types, Presses, and Materiel lately used in printing the *Sydney Gazette*. Also, a quantity of Printing Paper, &c. Terms, very liberal.

The premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Gazette* Office, to be let. Apply at the Office of

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
George-street.

Sydney, February 3.

SALTING MACHINE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public, that having become licencees under Payne's patent, for salting and curing beef and other animal substances, they have just received from London, the apparatus complete, capable of curing several cwt. of meat, at one operation, and are now ready to enter into contracts with the public to any extent.

Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST.
1867 Queen-street.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

THE DEALS ex *Mary Gray*, on Sale, wholesale and retail, twenty-five per cent. below the usual charges, at Cook's Timber Yard, Union Wharf. 1487

FOR SALE, ex *SAINT GEORGE*—
26 tons Newcastle coal
28 ditto Steam ditto
20 ditto Llanelly ditto
Apply to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, and CO.
Bent-street.
Sydney, Feb. 3. 1835

THE Cargo of the *Esther*, from Hobart Town, just arrived, for Sale—
Two hundred bags Bran
Nine hundred bushels Cape Seed Barley, first in the market
Four tons prime Onions
Five thousand feet Timber
Six tons of very superior Flour.
JAMES COOK.
Union Wharf, February 2. 1926

THE Cargo of the *Resolution*, just arrived from Launceston, on Sale,—
Fifteen tons of very superior Flour
One hundred bags Bran
Six hundred Flooring Boards
Five hundred bushels Wheat
One thousand Kangaroo skins
Five hundred bushels prime Seed Oats.
JAMES COOK.
Union Wharf, February 2 1927

Sheep to be Grazed.

ABOUT Two Thousand Sheep of a superior description, but which have been recently in some degree infected with scab, will be given out to graze, and cure, upon such terms as can be agreed upon; the sheep are now depasturing at Tiara, New England, from whence they will require to be removed in the course of the month of February. Apply to

WM. MACPHERSON.
Sydney, January 16. 866

TO BE SOLD, on very moderate terms, one thousand American barrels complete, they are admirably fitted for millers, bakers, wine merchants, &c. Apply to James Noble, Margaret-place, corner of Clarence-street. 1835

ABOUT Forty Thousand Feet of the best Nanbucca Cedar, fit for the London or Hobart Town Market, now lying at Street's Wharf, Sussex-street. Enquire at the Wharf, or of Mr. William Brown, Sussex and Bathurst Streets.
1873 WILLIAM BROWN.

QUEE AT PARRAMATTA AND Sheep at the Manning River.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, an excellent Cottage Residence in Macquarie-street, Parramatta; containing drawing and dining rooms, two good bed-rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms, store, wash-house, and a large garden with well of water, which, notwithstanding the drought, still affords a sufficient supply.

The House has been put into complete repair by the proprietor, having French windows in all the rooms; has been new shingled and painted throughout.

One-half of the purchase money to be payable by approved endorsed bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months, without interest. The residue may remain on security of the property for a term of five years at eight per cent., payable half-yearly.

Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply on the premises.

ALSO,

To be sold, a mixed Flock of about Two Thousand Sheep, now running near the Manning River, selected from the celebrated breed of the late Mr. Riley, of Raby.

Terms.—Ten per cent. Cash.—Residue by approved endorsed bills at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, without interest.

Delivery can be had either on the stations or at Maitland. Apply to

FRANCIS FISHER, Esq.,
1265 Parramatta.

Soap and Candles.

ONE pound of Soap given for one pound of good rendered Tallow: apply at the Soap Manufactory.

J. NEWSHAM,
Liverpool-street.
Sydney, 4th Febuary 1928

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool of the present clip.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST.
Queen-street. 1104

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool as usual, for cash.

J. T. ARMITAGE & Co.
King-street, West,
near Commercial Wharf. 1839

WOOL AND OIL.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or make advances on, Wool or Oil, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.
1856 Jamison-street.

THE undersigned will give cash for well-washed WOOL of a good quality, free from grass seeds and burrs, for immediate shipment.

S. A. BRYANT.
Bank-court, King-street, Dec. 30. 8978

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maenlac Jardine, & Co.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,
160 Fort-street.

THE undersigned, formerly of Moneroo, has commenced business in Sydney, as agent for the sale and purchase of stock, wool, and colonial produce.

JOHN HAMILTON,
7341 1, Colonnade, Brides-street

Notice to purchasers of Land at Port Phillip, derived through Grants from the Crown to Mr. Thomas Gore.

I DO hereby give you notice, that an allotment comprising twenty-five acres of Land in the County of Bourke and Parish of Jika Jika, portion of No. 51, situate at Port Phillip, in the Colony of New South Wales; an allotment comprising two roods of land in the town of South Geelong, Parish of Corio, County of Grant, allotment No. 2 of section No. 3, situate at Port Phillip aforesaid; an allotment comprising two roods of land in the same town of South Geelong, allotment No. 18 of section No. 3, situate at Port Phillip aforesaid; and an allotment comprising one rood and thirty-six perches of land in the town of Melbourne, Parish of Melbourne, County of Bourke, allotment No. 2 of section No. 7; which said several allotments were by Grants bearing date respectively the 10th day of May, 1839, granted to Thomas Gore, of Sydney, Merchant, his heirs and assigns, were purchased by the said Thomas Gore by the direction of Charles Gore, of Moorgate-street, in the City of London, Merchant, for me, and on my account, and that the same were so granted as aforesaid to the said Thomas Gore, as a trustee for and on my behalf, and that I am now entitled thereto: and I do hereby further give you notice, that a Bill was filed by me on the 15th day of July, 1842, and is now pending in the High Court of Chancery in England against the said Charles Gore, for the purpose of compelling him to execute or cause to be executed proper conveyances to me of the said allotments of land, and that a memorandum or minute of such Bill has been filed with the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas in England, for the purpose of the same being registered, pursuant to an Act passed in the 2nd year of the reign of her present Majesty entitled, "An Act for the better protection of purchasers against Judgments, Crown Debts, *Lis pendens*, and Fiats in Bankruptcy."

Dated this 20th day of July, 1842.

99 (Signed) JOHN GORE.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Holdsworth and Co., are requested to settle their accounts without delay, to prevent legal proceedings.

74, George-street, January 30. 1584

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing between James Wade and William Wingate Castle, carrying on business as Drapers, under the firm of Wade and Castle, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late firm will be received, and all claims on it paid, by the said James Wade, who will continue the business on his own account. Dated, Sydney, 3rd February, 1843.

JAMES WADE.
W. W. CASTLE.

Signed by both parties in the presence of
W. THURLOW. 1827

PUBLIC CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution the public from giving credit to my wife, or any person or persons on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts that may be contracted.

THOMAS GALLIOTT.
Sydney, February 4. 1811

CAUTION to the Public not to give any Trust or Credit to any person whatever on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt contracted after this date, unless my own written orders are produced.

W. J. PACKER.
Sydney, February 2. 1750

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED, at interest, on a first-rate property in the centre of Sydney, for three years. Apply to

G. H. GIBBONS.
1, Cumberland-street, off Charlotte-place. 1690

WANTED, a steady middle-aged woman, as nurse and needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. Innes, Cottage, Carter's Barracks. 1885

WANTED, a Butler or thorough in door Servant, who perfectly understands his business. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Mason, and Co., Fort-street. 1916

Cook and Laundress.

WANTED, a man cook and a Laundress, both of whom must thoroughly understand their business, and have characters from their last place for honesty and sobriety. Apply to Mrs. Wentworth, each day at 3 o'clock, at Mr. Richard Hill's, Pitt-street, next door but two to the School of Arts. 1498

WANTED, a man cook. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials from his last employer. Apply for reference to M. A. F., *Herald* Office. 1615

WANTED, a single man to serve as gardener and general farm servant, at Illawarra. Apply to A. B., *Herald* Office. 1296

SHEEP.

WANTED, by the 14th instant, from 300 to 400 EWES, young, and in fair condition. Address (post paid) to A. Z., at Mrs. M'Laughlin's, York-street, Sydney.
February 4. 1883

Fifty Pounds Reward—Burglary!!

ON Tuesday night, 31st instant, the Stores of the undersigned were burglariously entered: a reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid to any party who will prosecute to conviction the offenders.

WILLIAM BARNETT,
1684 65, George-street.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, from the Cattle Station at Maharatta, Manaroo, a dark bay Filly, with black points, star in the forehead, injured in both hips, short square tail, and branded on the near shoulder TH over T, three years old. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if strayed, two pounds will be paid on delivery, or correct information where she may be found: on application to Dr. Robertson, Manaroo.
December 31, 1842. 1871

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Lachlan, in December last, a dark bay Horse, with black points, branded 8 under the mane; any person finding the said Horse, will receive the above reward by delivering him to John Darcey, Parramatta-street, Sydney; to Edward Field, Penrith to James Collits, Mount York, or to me,

JOSIAH STRICKLAND.
Lachlan River. 1868

LOST, on the night of the 3rd ultimo, from Geary's Gap, Lake George, a BAY MARE, black points, long tail, about sixteen hands high, eight years old; branded B on the off shoulder, CM under the mane, off side. If strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on delivering her to Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; or, to Mr. Edward Gray, Sutton Forest; if stolen, £10 on conviction of the thief. 703

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, with single or double bedded rooms. Terms moderate; with a family where there are no children. Apply to

Mr. SHALLESS, Margaret-place,
733 Next the Hunter River Wharf.

TO LET, a new house in Bligh-street, containing seven rooms,